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Uncensored South America

How are United States money, weapons and technical skills being used to tighten the grip of dictators in South America?
Why is a fascist swing under way in several countries?
How can Argentina and Bolivia be brought back fully into the American community of nations?
What lies behind the promise by President Vargas to the Brazilian people that they can again have a representative government after the war?
Is South America really a beckoning land of opportunity for colonists from older and war-depleted continents?
What does South America offer to investors?
To what extent has the Good-Neighbor Policy succeeded, and what is its outlook?

Answers to these and other timely questions of vital importance to the Western Hemisphere and the world have been sought by The Christian Science Monitor during a special six-months survey. The first in a series of uncensored articles appears today on the First Page of the Second Section. On the Editorial Page is an analysis and interpretation of the findings.

Due to wartime shortages of newsprint, it has been impossible to give this unusual series the wide distribution it should have. Subscribers are urged to pass their copies along to as wide a list of other readers as they can.

1,200 Battle Forest Fire; War Costs Drop in April

The World's Day—May 16, 1944

Massachusetts: Servicemen Join Fire Fighters

More than 1,200 fire fighters, including soldiers, sailors, and State Guardsmen, today were battling a forest fire in the Fall River area which was described by Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, as "one of the worst fires we have had in Massachusetts for a great many years." [Page 2.]

Congregational Churches of Massachusetts expressed open opposition today to saloons and package stores; and recommended the Church in Massachusetts help produce foster homes for 7,000 children now in the care of the State Division of Child Guardianship. [Page 2.]

Children today are finding most of their recreation, companionship and leadership outside the home, David W. Armstrong, Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs of America, asserted in Boston today, as he urged parents and social workers to join in selecting night activity. [Page 2.]

Washington: War Expenditures Drop in April

War expenditures of the nation in April totaled $7,493,000,000, a decrease of $455,000,000 or 5.7 per cent from March, the WPB reported. From July 1, 1940, through April 30, 1944, the Government spent $184,000,000,000 for war purposes.

The Senate Finance Committee voted unanimous approval of the House-passed income tax simplification bill and Chairman George (D) of Georgia said he would call the measure up in the Senate for action May 19.

Women are making up more than half the wartime decrease in the male labor force, the Census Bureau reported. It said the number of working women increased 300,000 in April, mostly in agricultural employment, to bring their total to 17,180,000.

Telephone communication has been established for the first time between Trinidad and the United States, it was reported here. Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, participated in the opening of the service, for official use only, with a call to the Governor of Trinidad, Sir Bede Clifford.

Fuel oil coupons No. 4 and 5 will be good through Sept. 30 instead of expiring on Aug. 31, the OPA announced. During October, any consumer still holding any of these numbers or definite-value coupons may exchange them at local rationing boards for coupons valid

Europe: British Leaders Conclude Conference

Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealths have just concluded their formal conferences, but are expected to remain in Britain for a short time for less formal talks, an Associated Press dispatch from London discloses. An official statement on the work of the conference will be issued later in the week, it was stated.

Conferences in Sweden between Harald Hamberg, director of SKF, Sweden's largest manufacturers of ball bearings, and Stanton Griffis, of the United States Foreign Economics Administration, continue, and there were indications in Stockholm that Sweden may be considering an Allied proposal to buy its entire output in an economic move to cut off the supply to Germany.

Romania has warned Hitler, according to reports reaching Istanbul, that if more German reinforcements are not promptly forthcoming, Romania will consider itself free to negotiate a separate armistice with the Allies. Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu is understood to have demanded an immediate answer to his appeal.

Turkey is seeking to break up the allegedly Nazi-financed "Gray Wolf" society which authorities claim has been stirring up trouble among students and others, and a considerable number of arrests have been made with a minimum of publicity. Authorities have made no official announcements of the arrests nor of claims that Nazi funds are involved.

The British Labor Party has decided, in view of the Government's warning of coming curtailment of passenger train service, to postpone indefinitely its annual conference which was to have been held in London the week end of Whit Sunday, May 28.

Exchange of about 900 British and American prisoners of war and about 700 Germans is scheduled to take place at Barcelona on May 17. The Gadisca, with 814 wounded British and 18 American prisoners, 20 British and 67 North, South, and Central American civilians is expected to arrive at Barcelona on May 17, at the same time as the Gripsholm with 338 wounded German prisoners and 375 German civilians to be returned to Germany.

National: Suspension of Orlemanski Lifted

The suspension of the Rev. Stanislaus Orlemanski of Springfield, Mass., who had been disciplined for his trip to Moscow, has been lifted by the Most Rev. Thomas H. O'Leary, Roman Catholic Bishop of Springfield, upon receipt of a letter of apology from the priest.

Boy's Appeal Wins Eisenhower 'Patch'

PHILADELPHIA, May 16 (AP)—Eleven-year-old Leo O'Connor wanted something to show to the other fellows on his street. So he wrote to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, asking for an "insignia of some sort."

Leo said that yesterday he received a package and a note from the invasion commander:

"I am glad to send you a shoulder patch I wore in the North African campaign."

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Weather Predictions

Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Belmont (whole territory)—Tomorrow.

Needham (Dist. 2)—Tomorrow.

Boston—Tomorrow.

Columbus Ave., Berkeley to Boylston; Berkeley Street, Columbus Ave. to Boylston; Arlington Street, Columbus to Boylston; Stuart Street, Berkeley to Broadway; Providence Street, Berkeley to Columbus; St. James Street, Berkeley to Providence.

N. E. Farms Need 50,000 Extra Help

Boys, girls, and men and women are called upon to enter drive for a greater food crop.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boys and girls, women, older men, and vacationists — 50,000 strong—who can wield a hoe or a rake, sow seeds, set out plants, pull weeds, or harvest fruits and vegetables, will be needed by New England farmers during the next few months if they are to meet their goal of a 10 per cent larger food crop this year.

In a report released today by John E. Rice, Chairman of the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, volunteer farm workers were urged to join the Youth Army, the Women's Land Army and various groups of part-time workers in extending aid to farmers.

Of the 50,000 volunteers needed in New England, Maine's figure is 10,000; New Hampshire, 5,000; Vermont, 5,000; Massachusetts, 20,000; Rhode Island, 2,000, and Connecticut, 8,000.

Ready to Help

Extension services, special governors' farm-labor committees, town and city committees, and, in Massachusetts, the U. S. Employment Service, are ready to lend a helping hand to all those who are willing to give some of their leisure time to helping with the production of their food needs, Mr. Rice pointed out.

In Massachusetts, alone, an estimated crop of 2,000,000 bushels of McIntosh apples was foreseen today by Acting Commissioner of Agriculture Louis E. Webster. Apple orchards right now are experiencing the biggest bloom in a great many years, he said, and added that orchards are in good shape. "Massachusetts will undoubtedly have the biggest crop of Macs this year it ever has had," he said.

"One man or boy can hardly be responsible for the harvesting of more than 500 bushels, which will mean at least 4,000 needed just to pick Macs. That's only one item. There'll be cranberries, vegetables, other apples, and other fruits as well. The need for help is greater than ever.

Volunteers Moving

Already, many volunteers are moving forward. In Maine, farmers have been promised the aid of several hundred Jamaicans in the vegetable areas, canning sections, and in the potato harvest.

In Vermont, the first group of Victory Farm Volunteers arrived this past week end, and are now settling down to work. These 50 boys and girls were recruited from Boston high schools, being re-

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Allies Smash Nazi Manpower in Italy While Cutting Supply Lines to Front; War Not to Limit Fight for Presidency

Both parties to launch full-scale campaigns with few restraints on partisanship.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Leading spokesmen of the Republican and Democratic Parties made it clear today that there will be no limits on the 1944 Presidential campaign whatever the state of the war—that it will be a 10-round, decision contest with no holds barred.

On the basis of statements emanating from Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Chairman; James A. Farley, New York State Democratic Chairman, and others it is evident that:

Heavy politicking will begin soon after the nominating conventions in Chicago and will lead to a full-length, full-voiced national campaign.

There will be little, if any, restraints on partisanship and no muting of party appeals.

There will be no agreement whatsoever removing any issues from the campaign either in the field of foreign policy or domestic affairs.

How G. O. P. Defines It

Mr. Spangler, with the real meaning in his last paragraph, puts it this way:

"The Republican Party is acutely conscious of its obligation and responsibility to contribute its utmost to a speedy victory over the Axis nations.

"It also is conscious of its obligations to preserve the very things that our boys on the far-flung battle fronts are fighting for—a republican form of government.

"We believe that we would be derelict in our sacred duty to the American people if we agreed to any limitation in the forthcoming campaign."

Farley Wants Full Blare

Mr. Farley is equally certain that there should be no toning down of political speeches. He says:

"My personal opinion is that there should be no limitation in the conduct of this year's Presidential campaign. We should have free, frank, and open discussion of all the issues. In my judgment, that is one of the things we are fighting to preserve, and nothing should be done that will prevent free discussion on all of the issues of the campaign."

These declarations came this week in response to a question

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

By a Staff Artist

Outer Nazi Defenses Cracked

Black arrows, with attached flags, show how various Allied units are pushing slowly ahead and wiping out large quantities of German troops in the new offensive in southern Italy. White arrows indicate points at which Germans are counterattacking.

French and Americans in joint move got pincer hold in Italy on Nazi forces.

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, May 16—With both French and the Americans safely across the road running parallel to the main battlefront—the road joining Cassino, among the mountains, with Formia on the Italian west coast—Allied lateral communications are significantly improved.

In controlling this strategic route, the Allies, attacking the Gustav Line, stripped the Germans of the advantage derived from their ability to use this lateral supply line.

This was the way it was done: The French mountain fighters, who flung the Germans from the mountains in the Monte Majo area, fanned out from the peaks to cut the road at Ausonia. Then the Americans straddled it around the captured Spigno in the Lower Carigliano sector.

The Germans, holding high ground in face of the Fifth Army advance on the west, now are dependent on rough mountain trails for their lines of communication.

Demolitions Effected

Before they fell back, however, they increased the attackers' supply problems as much as they could by demolitions. Thus it isn't anticipated that the fast pace set by the French forces so far will be maintained for long.

It was the speed and fierceness of this French assault along the Upper Garigliano sector which brought about spectacular disintegration of German formations overrun by it.

The Nazi regimental commander of the 194th Grenadiers, and his entire headquarters staff were cut off in the mountains and captured, and the regiment has virtually ceased to exist as a fighting formation.

So has the German 131st Infantry Regiment of the 46th division. Meanwhile the disorganization of the German 71st Division is described as continuing rapidly.

French Jubilant

As Gen. Alfonse Juin, Commander of French troops with the Fifth Army, put it in a telegram which Gen. Charles de Gaulle proudly read yesterday to jubilant members of the Provisional Consultative Assembly at its session at Algiers:

"The French Expeditionary Corps have vigorously pursued the enemy who are retreating in disorder, offering only sporadic resistance with elements cut off. The Allied bridgehead across the Rapido River has been expanded to a depth of nearly two miles."

Two thirds of the Eighth Army troops fighting there are British and they have resisted repeated German counterattacks.

Sappers Work Under Fire

Sappers have been working at high speed under fire to build more bridges across the unfordable river, and it is reported that artillery and fighter bombers working in close conjunction with the Army have silenced the guns

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China's new offensive gains along Salween front—Burma Road is goal.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied forces in Italy are accomplishing the primary purpose of their new offensive—they are wiping out or capturing large numbers of German troops.

Thus far, it is estimated, around 10,000 Nazis have been put out of action and at least 3,000 have surrendered.

Allied losses, on the other hand, have been gratifyingly small.

Briefly, this is the situation in Italy:

Allied advances since May 12 range from 3 to 8 miles; most, if not all, of the outer Gustav Line defenses south of the Liri River have been reduced; the Americans have seized the mountain stronghold of Spigno; the French have smashed at least two full enemy regiments and have captured San Giorgi, gateway to the Liri Valley path to Rome; the British are swinging wide around Cassino, and both French and American units are astride the road running parallel to the main battle area from Cassino to the Tyrrhenian, thus depriving the Germans of one of their principal communications links.

The key to the whole Allied operation at the moment would appear to be the Aurunci Plateau, on which the amazing French are now fighting. If that 6,000-foot hill mass can be captured, an early contact with the Allied forces on the Anzio beachhead can be expected, and the whole German defense system guarding Rome may collapse.

The Germans are not moving reinforcements down through Italy and there is every indication that they intend to stand or fall with the estimated 25 divisions now available there. In sharp contrast, General Alexander has large numbers of reserves in readiness both behind his southern lines and on the Anzio beachhead. He doubtless plans to make good use of them when the German defenses have grown thin and the Nazi troops begin to approach exhaustion.

The aerial offensive against Western Europe has dropped off momentarily to Mosquito raids against the German Rhineland, and the Luftwaffe is taking advantage of the lull to strike in increasing force at Allied invasion shipping in British ports. An estimated 300 Nazi planes attacked Portsmouth last night. Six were shot down.

China's new offensive on the Salween River front in the Yunnan-Burma theater likewise is making good progress.

At least 20,000 Chinese troops are reported to have crossed the river at a dozen points in the face of strong resistance and to be pushing on toward a junction with General Stilwell's forces in Northern Burma. If such a junction can be made, the Allies soon will be able to move overland the heavy artillery, mechanized equipment, and motor transport that China needs so badly on the Honan Province front.

Meanwhile, a Tokyo Radio report that Japanese planes have bombed an American airfield in Suichwan, China, 225 miles northeast of Canton, indicates that American air power has quietly established a base wthin easy reach of Japan's home islands. Suichwan is less than 1,000 airline miles from Tokyo.

Italy:

French Pierce Gustav Line

French troops poured through a breach in the Gustav Line on the south edge of the Liri Valley in pursuit of disorganized remnants of the German 71st Division whose

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Peace Views of Germans Show Sharp Divisions

Following is the second of two articles based on an interview of a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in North Africa with a Frenchman just out of Germany. Eyewitness accounts of conditions inside the Reich sometimes may not include a great deal of factual information, but may be significant nevertheless for the atmosphere they convey.

By Walter Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, North Africa, May 16—The influential German Upper Middle Class earnestly desires peace—but on curiously different terms than the vast mass of inert, war-weary civilian workers and other important groups who want peace at any price.

The members of the Upper Middle Class fear a peace dictated by Russia and by America, which they consider Jew-ridden. They feel that their one hope is to arrive at some compromise with British and French Upper-Class leaders and thus get themselves out of the mess in which they now are.

This was told to me by a young Frenchman who left Berlin only two months ago after a protracted stay in Germany.

When the regular heavy bombing of Berlin began last November a number of German aristocrats made a public demand for an immediate compromise peace and more than 150 found themselves in jail for their trouble.

Nevertheless some of them still believe that Junker Generals like Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Gen. Gerd von Runstedt, and Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel and possibly Dr. Sindo Schmidt, famous Foreign Office interpreter, may be able to do something for them before it is too late.

Know War Is Lost

In fact with the exception of a certain number of the more fanatical Party members every civilian in Germany is convinced the war is lost. It is only Party members who still have faith in Hitler and who believe it is possible to come to terms with the Allies to fight against Russia, or who believe in "victory or chaos."

A Reuter dispatch from Zurich quoted travelers arriving from Germany as saying that the threat of invasion is crystallizing political sentiment there and confidence in a German victory has utterly vanished.

These travelers say everyone in Germany realizes that it is impossible to oust the Nazi Party

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Bus Lines Reported Carrying Biggest Load in Their History

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Greater Boston's bus transportation system under wartime expanded facilities, is carrying the biggest load in its history with the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway lines alone showing an annual gross revenue of nearly $14,000,000, or twice the receipts of three years ago, it was learned in authoritative traffic circles today.

Following a conference of the Automobile Maintenance Manpower Committee in the Hotel Statler, representatives of both the Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company and the Boston Elevated Railway disclosed that the bus systems serving Boston were now handling capacity business, that they couldn't put another bus in operation, and that commuters waiting on street corners and standing in the aisles of busses after long hours in the office deserve the title of "patriots."

From a gross revenue of $7,204,036 in 1940, the income of the Massachusetts Railway line has jumped to $13,738,408, according to John F. Gallagher, Assistant Superintendent of Transportation for the road. The revenues have showed a steady increase to more than $8,000,000 in 1941 and slightly over $11,000,000 in 1942.

Peak Capacity

Nearly 800 busses working at peak capacity during the early and late hours of the working day is the biggest movement of highway traffic in the company's history. Only 37 street cars are now oper-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

G. I.'s Fall for Joke And Fall Into Whale Of a Kangaroo Time

SYDNEY, Australia, May 15 (AP)—Anxious for a change of scenery, two American soldiers took the advice of a practical joker who suggested they go 340 miles inland to Walgett and "have a whale of a time" there.

The disillusioned soldiers found Walgett a tiny hamlet amid a vast plain. But they were the first American servicemen the townspeople ever had seen, and they were given a rousing welcome.

For 10 days they were guests at several ranches, they hunted kangaroos, emus, and wild pigs, and attended numerous social functions. Nothing was too good for the Americans.

The two returned to Sydney and had the last laugh.

The Problems of Invasion

Nazi Army Cut To 3,000,000

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—The best-informed military sources in the Capital today parted the curtain of secrecy rather widely on their knowledge of German defense power and painted a confident, though realistic picture, of what the Soviet-Anglo-American two-front offensive must encounter once the invasion begins.

These informants, who have special access to military data not generally available, cite Germany's loss in military manpower of 50 divisions during the latest retreat from the Ukraine as causing an unbridgeable hole in Nazi defenses on the perimeter of the Continent.

50 Divisions Destroyed

Though the need to make good these losses is very great, since the Nazis will need at least 200 divisions to meet the forthcoming Soviet offensives, the judgment of both American and British Military observers here is that there is no likely source from which Hitler can renew these 50 annihilated divisions. Therefore, they offer the following facts as especially significant in their bear-

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Confident Yanks Expect No Picnic

By Richard L Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Forces in Britain

A UNITED STATES INFANTRY DIVISION SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN, May 16—Last night I slept in a squad tent on a canvas Army cot, with the steel helmets and clothes of infantry soldiers hung casually up around me.

Yesterday I talked with the high-ranking head of this outfit and with its officers, right down to Corp. Al White of Rutherford, N. J., who wants to run a 60-acre Virginia farm after the war.

This article and those that follow will try to set down what the American invasion army is saying, thinking, and doing as the big day creeps close.

To begin with, it is the infantry-

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French Railways Creaking Badly

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Has Allied mass bombardment of French communication centers actually succeeded in disrupting the Nazi transportation system in the occupied country?

Allied experts commenting on the recent blows dealt out by the Anglo-American air forces have gone as far as to state that—as the result of Allied bombardments—the Germans have been prevented from using the railway system in Northern France for military purposes. This is in the face of experience showing that communication lines can be repaired with comparative ease.

Nevertheless, it appears accu-

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Were Nazis Beaten To Punch in Italy?

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 16—I think it is true to say that the world has been content to wait in anxious patience for the opening of the invasion from the West because it realized that the right moment for the great assault was when the weather gave most suitable conditions on greatest length of Hitler's periphery.

The isolated attack in Italy, therefore, has come as a complete surprise to most students of war—and we can only hope that Nazi Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's surprise has been as great.

What is the reason?

Foe Doesn't Just Wait

It is obvious, of course, that the United Nations would benefit at Germany's expense if they could attack in strength at all points of the compass simultaneously. But in a war, it isn't the habit of an active enemy to sit quietly awaiting the breaking of storm which he knows is brewing. Often the best way to beat an attack is to go out to meet it before it is quite ready.

I suggest, therefore, there may

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Soviet Honors Five British War Chiefs

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—"The time of decisive battles is approaching," Russian Ambassador Fyidor Gusev said today in presenting the Order of Suvorov, First Degree, Russia's highest military order, to five British fighting men.

The honors went to Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Admiral of the Fleet John C. Tovey; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris; Admiral Sir Bruce Austin Fraser, Commander in Chief of the Home Fleet, and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, now in Italy as Commander of the Allied forces storming the Gustav Line.

Liquor Saloons Opposed By Congregational Group

Open opposition to saloons and packaged-liquor stores was expressed today by the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts in the second day's sessions of their 145th annual Conference, being held at the Old South Church, Boston.

The following statement was referred to the business committee this morning:

"We recommend that the Conference go on record as urging every minister and church in the Conference to urge upon the license board and law enforcement officials of our communities the strict enforcement of all liquor laws, assuring them of hearty support of the ministers and churches in such rigid conformity to the law.

"We further recommend that each minister and church be asked to urge church people and the people of our communities to vote at the coming election against any effort under local option to continue or to permit the operation of either saloons or package stores."

Foster Homes

Also urged upon the churches was co-operation with the Massachusetts Division of Child Guardianship "in facing a wartime emergency in finding foster homes for over 7,000 children in their care." It was pointed out at the meeting that the Division is in really desperate need of more foster homes.

Action was quickly taken at the opening of the morning session "respectfully requesting" the Selective Service Director, Lewis B. Hershey, "to further consider the deferment of pre-theological students with a view to establishing a greater equity in the various branches of the Christian church in their definition of what constitutes a pre-theological student and with a view to giving further consideration to the importance of maintaining a strong, trained ministry in the interest of the public good."

Reporting on this recommendation for the business committee, the chairman, the Rev. Frederick W. Alden of Natick declared his committee clearly recognized that the draft regulation had nothing discriminatory in its intent, but that sources of manpower for the ministry had dried up 90 per cent since 1940 and this new regulation bade fair to eliminate the final 10 per cent.

A recommendation will be made by the Conference to the general Council of Congregational Churches that no action be taken in the matter of union with the Evangelical and Reformed churches until all individual Congregational churches have been given opportunity to express their views.

British Churches

The Rev. Leslie Edward Cooke, Congregational minister from Coventry, England, told the dinner meeting last evening that British Congregational churches plan to raise $2,000,000 to rebuild churches. More than 150 were destroyed in England and Wales in 1940 and 1941, while 200 more were damaged, he declared.

In those same two desperate years, he said, American Congregationalists sent $50,000 for the relief of families in the bombed cities.

A report yesterday from the Rev. Fred Alden, Chairman of the Business Committee, revealed that the Conference will call upon Massachusetts Congregationalists this year to give a minimum of $2.32 each to their church. This means five cents a week, and will yield $2,500,000, he said.

Women of the Congregational church also met yesterday afternoon, and heard Mrs. E. E. McClintock, National Secretary of Women's Work of the Congregational Christian Churches, plead for better international relations, which, she said, "must begin with a good-neighbor policy at home." She urged her hearers to entertain members of other nationalities in their homes and to seek ways of working together for the benefit of the community.

State Guard Fights Forest Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, May 16—More than 1,200 firefighters, including State Guardsmen, soldiers, sailors and civilians today battled a forest fire near here which already had consumed more than 4,000 acres of woodlands since Sunday.

The fire was described by Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, as "one of the worst fires we have had in Massachusetts for a great many years," after having spent the night on the scene, directing the firefighters. He said there were still a few bad spots burning this morning but that he hoped the flames would be brought under control later today.

Shifting winds last night had spread the fire to different areas; and shortly before noon today the State Guard received a teletype asking for more help in the regions of Lakeville, Freetown, and the 110th CCC camp near Assonet.

Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, left Boston today to visit the forest fire area. It was also reported that Governor Saltonstall may go to the scene of the fire.

The fire started Sunday near the Fall River-Assonet line and for a time was believed to be under control. However, it broke out again yesterday afternoon and seared hundreds of tinder-dry acres.

Two homes on Howland Road, in South Lakeville, were burned to the ground before exhausted firefighters could lay a line of hose and last night Fire Warden J. B. Kiley told Commissioner Kenney that a lumber yard, a mill, and two score farm houses and dwellings were in the path of the flames.

Four Red Cross canteens were sent to the fire area from New Bedford, Fall River and Assonet and Frank Holmes, Red Cross Director in the Providence area, said he was making arrangements to care for any persons who might be made homeless.

Four of the soldier-firemen were overcome by smoke and later revived by first-aid crews.

In near-by Richmond, R. I., another forest fire destroyed the main section of the idle Carolina Woolen mills—out of operation since 1920—yesterday and raged through 300 acres of timber land before a dozen fire companies from surrounding communities brought it under control.

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Dr. Strayer Speaks May 17

"Planning Today for Tomorrow's Schools," is the subject which Dr. George D. Strayer, Director of the Boston School Survey, will discuss at the annual spring dinner meeting of the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association tomorrow night at the Hotel Gardner. Other speakers on the program include Mayor Tobin, Dr. Patrick J. Foley, Chairman of the Boston School Committee, and Dr. Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Boston Public Schools.

Congregationalists at Parley

Hold 145th Annual State Meeting at Boston

Left to right, the Rev. George A. Buttrick, Minister of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, who addressed the dinner for laymen and ministers of the Massachusetts Congregational churches yesterday; Clarence E. Beasley of Boston, Chairman of the Laymen's Committee at the Conference, and the Rev. Leslie Edward Cooke of Coventry, England, who told what Congregational churches in England are planning for the future.

Seven Students Identified As in Anti-Semitic Attack

Seven Dorchester High School boys were identified today as among the score who were involved in an anti-Semitic attack on three Jewish fellow students on a subway train last Friday, as 10 witnesses were taken through the corridors of the school. Looking through classroom doors, the witnesses named the numbers of seats occupied by the boys identified ,and teachers later supplied the names.

Capt. Justin McCarthy, of Fields Corner Police Station, announced that these seven boys will be notified to come to the Station with their parents on Saturday morning. If they fail to appear, or fail to offer satisfactory explanation of their whereabouts and activities at the time of the disturbance, complaints will be taken to court, he said.

Yesterday three boys were identified as having taken part in the attack and were ordered to appear in Dorchester District Court on Saturday at which time charges will be preferred.

Parents of two of the victims and representatives of the Dorchester - Mattapan - Hyde Park Good Neighbor Association, together with Police Captain Justin McCarthy of Station 11 and Sergeant John Molloy of Station 19 were at the school today while the search for the assailants continued.

According to a spokesman for the Good Neighbor Association lists of students who were absent from the school yesterday and today will be examined and the victims will be given an opportunity to identify any of these.

Headmaster Albert F. Reed, who yesterday, under orders of School Superintendent Arthur L. Gould, had refused to let the boys enter class rooms to identify their attackers, said today that the matter was entirely in the hands of the police who, he said, were well qualified to handle the situation.

Mr. Reed said that the present incident, in which three Jewish boys were attacked on a Dorchester Rapid Transit train last Friday, was similar to youthful gang fights which have always occured. The most serious thing, he said, is that these fights appear now to be between racial groups.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, through T8, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

No more red stamps will be validated until June 4.

Cooking fats and oils, and all meats, except beef steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Q8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Next series of five stamps will be validated June 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Aug. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Truman Is Named Keynote Speaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 16—Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri will be the keynote speaker at the Democratic State Convention in New Haven on May 26 and 27 to name party delegates to the Democratic National Convention, John M. Dowe, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, announced today.

The conclave will open in the New Haven Arena on Friday evening, May 26. Senator Truman's speech will be radiocast, although the exact time has not yet been determined.

Bus Transport Held Heaviest In Its History

Continued from Page 1

ated by the company. Just 20 years ago, the lines were running 900 street cars and did not have a single highway bus.

"We could use 300 brand new busses right now if we could get them," stated Mr. Gallagher, who added that the present busses are getting older every day, that the lines were able to get 10 new busses last year only by trading in 10 smaller ones, and that this year the War Production Board had allowed the line 10 more vehicles.

But the new busses are far from the modern type the companies are planning on adding to their rolling stock just as soon as the materials are available for normal production. The wartime bus, like the wartime bicycle, has been stripped of many of the features that mean comfort to the riders and economy of operation to the owner.

In other words, the Massachusetts Railway line is performing its wartime transportation function with little more than the same number of busses it had before the war started. It has done this only by throwing in every available piece of equipment at peak hours which have fallen far short of providing seats for all those who ride.

From 295,000,000 paying customers in 1939 the Boston Elevated has increased its business to 418,000,000 customers in 1943, the last completed statistics. It has 574 busses and 162 trolley busses in operation against 516 in 1940, the last prewar year. But many of these busses are old ones that the company would ordinarily have retired, but must maintain in operation to handle the accumulative war business.

In 1944, the company expects to obtain between 35 and 40 new wartime busses, although it could readily use several hundred more. There is a standing order in the files of the War Production Board for about 100 busses for the Elevated.

Meanwhile, many busses are lying idle in the repair shops for want of replacement parts.

Wartime experiments in the use of trackless trolley busses, of which the Elevated now operates 162 has resulted in some interesting postwar plans for expansion of this service. Plans are already laid for two new trackless trolley lines in Boston, and once the way is cleared for obtaining more of them thiy will become one of the most popular systems in vogue in Boston, it is stated.

Trackless trolleys are odorproof, clean, smooth in operation and highly economical, the tests have proved. The only argument against them is that they must be operated along the routes equipped with overhead wiring. And whereas the maintenance and operating costs are extremely low, the initial installation costs are high. But the assets are said to greatly outweigh the liabilities.

From China Comes Letter Showing That Servicemen Do Want to Vote

Servicemen do want to vote!

From somewhere in China comes a letter from Corp. Lloyd S. Shapley, son of Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, to emphasize this fact.

In the letter Corporal Shapley, who was keenly interested in national and state politics as a member of liberal groups while a student at Harvard University, asked The Christian Science Monitor for information regarding registration and absentee voting in the November election.

To facilitate entry of Corporal Shapley's name upon the list of registered voters in Cambridge, his home city, a call was put in to Dr. Shapley who was given the information that he or any member of the Shapley family may register for the Corporal and apply for his absentee ballot.

Dr. Shapley said Mrs. Shapley was seeking such information and that immediate steps would be taken to register their son.

Corporal Shapley's letter to this newspaper reads:

"I am writing to ask you if there is anything I can do to enable me to vote in the coming election this year.

"I was born and have lived all my life in Massachusetts until my induction into the Army. (My legal address is 60 Garden Street, Cambridge.) I will be 21 on June 2 next. Is it possible to register by mail? And if so, do I apply to a city or state office? And will there be enough time to register, apply for an absentee ballot in time to be counted?

"I hope you will supply me with what information you can obtain. The mails are very slow for us here and we are poorly informed, especially on local affairs back home."

The answer to Corporal Shapley told him about the registration and absentee voting procedure and informed him of his family's plans.

Warren Made Officer Of Education Group

Julius E. Warren, Commissioner of Education, has been elected First Vice-President of the American Council on Education for the year 1944-45. Considered as the leading voluntary agency for coordinating American educational efforts through times of peace and war, the Council has done much since 1918 to direct research toward all phases of education.

Through conferences and investigations, it seeks to clarify educational issues of national significance, to define problems and to enlist appropriate agencies for their solution. As a result of the exchange of opinions and the discovery of facts, it fosters agreements designed to improve educational practice.

The Council acts as a mobilizing force for the energies of American education. Mr. Warren, formerly Superintendent of Schools in Newton, was appointed as Commissioner of Education by Governor Saltonstall in August, 1943.

Medford Woman Honored

A farewell party honoring Miss Grace Lincoln Grover of Medford, an examiner in the State Division of Civil Service, was given last night at the Fox and Hounds Club upon her retirement from the Department after 33 years of service. Miss Grover received a gift of luggage from her associates.

Reaching for the News

Official United States Navy

Sailors Brought Newspapers by Picket Boat

One of the daily deliveries of The Christian Science Monitor bundles to the ships in Boston Harbor is shown, with a sailor on the picket boat heaving the bundle to sailors and armed guards on a merchant ship. The bundles are collected and delivered to the Port of Boston Authority by the Literature Activities Department of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

Youth Guidance Outside Home Called Aid to Stem Delinquency

Children today are finding most of their recreation, companionship, and leadership outside the home, in contrast to past years, and parents and social workers must join together to guide them in selecting right activity, David W. Armstrong, Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs of America declared today.

"If you can get boys interested in constructive activity, even if it's a model-championship, you don't have to worry about juvenile delinquency," he said to public and private social workers from all over the State in the second day of the Massachusetts Public Assistance Conference being held at the Bradford Hotel, Boston.

Racial tolerance and religious freedom for all peoples in the world were characterized as two of the important things for which Americans are fighting by Edward A. Sullivan, President of the State Teachers College at Salem, who was the principal speaker at the noon luncheon.

Other remarks were made by Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, John F. Hardy, Regional Director of the Social Security Board; Rollo A. Barnes, Director, Division of Aid and Relief, Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, and William G. O'Hare, Executive Director, Boston Overseers of Public Welfare and President of the Massachusetts Relief Officers Association. Daniel I. Chonin, Supervisor, Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, presided as toastmsater.

"If parents are to see their children grow to honest, upright citizens with high ideals," Mr. Armstrong continued in one of the two sessions held this morning, "they must set the example themselves. Referring to a survey made public in New York last week showing that over 70 per cent of residents in that area traded in the 'black market' or evaded Government regulations, he pointed out that these attitudes on the part of adults nullified any lessons the children may have had on honesty and integrity.

"Boys and girls will willingly follow the example of any adult, parent, teacher, or social worker whom they respect," he said.

Mr. Armstrong's advice to parents and workers to make themselves models for their children was echoed by Miss Margaret G. Reilly, R. N., of the Cambridge - Somerville Youth Study. "We've got to present ideals to the children in our actions and attitudes on every occasion," she said. "They know by the lift of an eyebrow or in other small ways, whether we feel affection or interest for them.

"We wouldn't have children fighting each other today, as we have had during the past month, if we adults set them a better pattern," she said. "We get just as good children as we work for."

Changes in the Massachusetts old-age program were advocated by Prof. Alton A. Linford of the Simmons College of Social Work, who addressed one of the morning sessions.

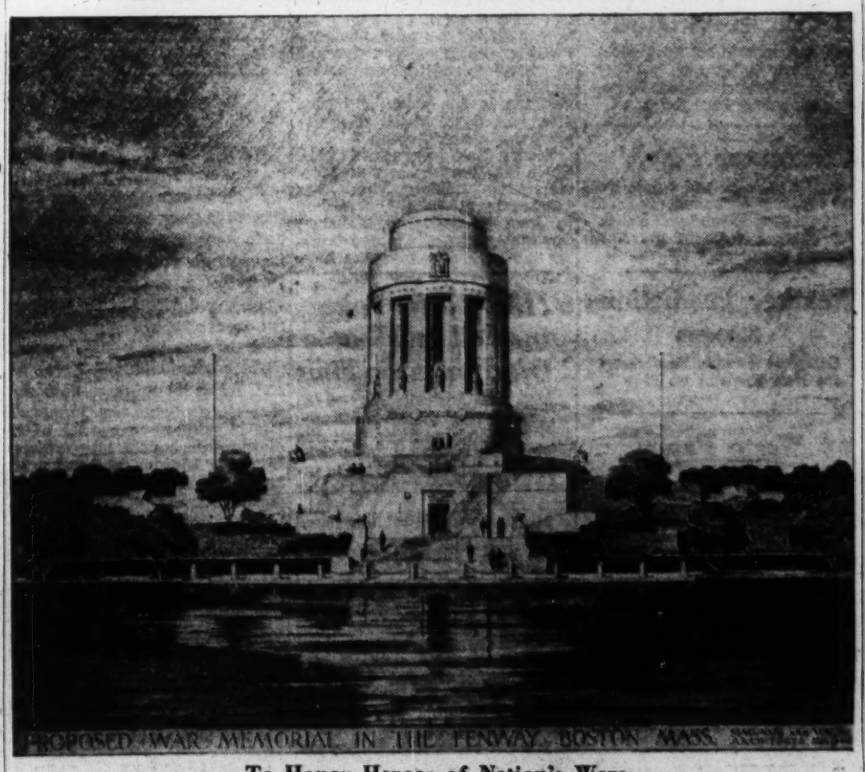
"Although the Massachusetts program ranks high among those of other States, it still isn't good enough," he said, "because it retains many of the old restrictions of the so-called Poor Law of 1601 which English settlers brought over from the old country."

Restrictions he would remove would be the "means test," which he said discouraged people saving for their old age because they must be declared almost destitute before being allowed to have public assistance; the responsibility of relatives restriction, by which children are criminally negligent if they refuse to support their parents; and the third the settlement law whereby a person asking assistance must be a resident of the town and State for five years continuously before receiving aid.

Rehabilitation Talks Listed

The Massachusetts Post War Rehabilitation Commission has announced that it will hold three public hearings in the western part of the State. The schedule is: June 8, Pittsfield in the afternoon and Greenfield in the evening; June 9, Springfield in the evening. Announcement of the places where the hearings will be held will be made locally.

Million-Dollar Memorial for Fens



To Honor Heroes of Nation's Wars

This 108-foot shaft will be erected in the Fens district after the war from funds of the George Robert White Trust Fund. It will have a perpetual flame burning at its peak. According to Mayor Tobin, Chairman of the Trustees of the Fund, the shaft will be made of New England granite. The memorial will be surrounded by a lagoon 400 feet wide, and close by two large athletic fields will be built in connection with the project for the accommodation of Boston schoolboys.

N.E. Farms Need 50,000 Extra Help

Continued from Page 1

leased early from their studies to assist farmers who have requested help early in the season.

The youngsters were recruited by John Casey, headmaster of Jamaica Plain High School, who is serving as emergency farm labor assistant for Suffolk County, Massachusetts. Farmers in the western part of Vermont will be supplied mainly with boys and girls from New York City and Philadelphia, who are expected to begin arriving about May 28.

New Hampshire also is recruiting volunteer farm labor, not only from New England States, but from New York and Pennsylvania. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, for the most part, are recruiting on home territory.

Those who wish to join the farm-labor movement are advised to contact the State Farm-Labor Supervisors in New England, or their County Agricultural Agents. A list of the latter is given below.

Farm-Labor Supervisors for New England States are: Maine: Smith C. McIntire, University of Maine, Orono; Vermont: R. P. Davison, University of Vermont, Burlington; New Hampshire: Kenneth Barraclough, University of New Hampshire, Durham; Massachusetts: Roy E. Moser, Massachusetts State College, Amherst; Rhode Island: G. E. Bond, Rhode Island State College, Kingston; and Connecticut: Paul L. Putnam, University of Connecticut, Storrs.

In addition, in Massachusetts only, 35 local offices of the U. S. Employment Service are co-operating actively with the State Extension Service in procuring farm laborers. Those interested in part-time work on farms should contact the Farm Placement Interviewer at one of these local offices, which are located in principal Bay State cities. In Boston, the office is at 9 Beacon Street.

Following is a list of County Agricultural Agents and Emergency Farm Labor Assistants in Massachusetts to whom those interested in volunteering full or part-time services in aiding farmers of the area may apply for more detailed information.

Barnstable
Cape Cod Extension Service, Barnstable, Mass. Bertram Tomlinson, County Agricultural Agent. Phone Barnstable 84.

Berkshire
Berkshire County Extension Service, Federal Building, Pittsfield, Mass. Frank A. Skonberg, County Agricultural Agent. Phone: Pittsfield 2383.

Bristol
Bristol County Agricultural School, Segreganset, Mass. Charles W. Harris, Jr., County Agricultural Agent. Warren L. Ide, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant. Phone Dighton 3611.

Essex
Essex County Agricultural School, Hathorne, Mass. Francis C. Smith, County Agricultural Agent. Albert E. Curtis, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant. Phone: Danvers 50.

Franklin
Franklin County Extension Service, Court House, Greenfield, Mass. Stanley L. Burt, County Agricultural Agent. George C. Hubbard, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant. Phone: Greenfield 9694.

Hampden
Hampden County Improvement League, 1499 Memorial Avenue, West Springfield, Mass. Paul E. Browne, County Agricultural Agent. George W. Harris, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant. Phone: Springfield 6-7204.

Hampshire
Hampshire County Extension Service, 19 Gothic Street, Northampton, Mass. Allen S. Leland, County Agricultural Agent. William R. Kershlis, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant. Phone: Northampton 2556.

Middlesex
Middlesex County Extension Service, 19 Everett Street, Concord, Mass. A. F. MacDougall, County Agricultural Agent. Miss Ramona I. Davis, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant. Phone: Concord 843.

Norfolk
Norfolk County Agricultural School, Walpole, Mass. Frank Davis, County Agricultural Agent. Phone: Walpole 368.

Plymouth
Plymouth County Extension Service, Court House, Brockton, Mass. Joseph T. Brown, County Agricultural Agent. Frank T. White, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant. Phone: Brockton 4901.

Suffolk
Jamaica Plain High School, Jamaica Plain, Mass. John B. Casey, Headmaster. Emergency Farm Labor Assistant. Phone Arno 4 4074.

Worcester
Worcester County Extension Service, Federal Building, Worcester, Mass. H. Sidney Vaughan, County Agricultural Agent. John A. Gatti, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant. Phones: Worcester 3-5477, 3-9538.

Extension Service Supervisory Staff
Massachusetts Farm Labor Program

Office—Massachusetts State College, Rooms 203-206, Stockbridge Hall, Amherst, Mass.

State Supervisor, Emergency Farm Labor—Roy E. Moser—Telephone 900—Extension 309.

Assistant State Supervisor, Emergency Farm Labor—Victory Farm Volunteers—Lawrence V. Loy—Telephone 900—Extension 309.

Assistant State Supervisor, Emergency Farm Labor—Women's Land Army—Mrs. Helen D. Smith—Telephone 900—Extension 308.

Extension Editor (Assigned to Emergency Farm Labor Program)—Llewellyn L. Derby—Telephone 900—Extension 229.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Showers and occasional thunder storms tonight ending early Wednesday morning. Not quite so cool tonight as last night. Mostly cloudy and considerably cooler Wednesday than today. Moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers and occasional thunder storms tonight ending before daybreak in most sections. Little change in temperature from last night. Wednesday generally fair and cooler.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers and occasional thunder storms tonight and Wednesday morning followed by considerable cloudiness all day Wednesday. Not quite so cool tonight as last night. Considerably cooler Wednesday than today.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:07 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 7:31 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 8:07 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Churches Urged to Exert Influence in World Pattern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 16—When preservation of civilization once again passes from the military to the civilian, the churches must exert a vigorous, constructive influence in building a pattern of world order that will assure peaceful solutions of differences between nations which inevitably will arise, John Foster Dulles declared in the commencement address to the 1944 class of the Princeton Theological Seminary here today.

Only after 30 years of experience with futility in international affairs, Mr. Dulles, New York lawyer and chairman of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, declared, had he come to recognize the relevancy of the Christian gospel to the practical solution of world problems.

Idolatry, hypocrisy, blindness, and evil emotion were enumerated by him as having been the underlying causes of the failure of the Versailles peace conference and other international diplomatic conclaves in which he personally participated.

There was idolatry, he held, in the practice of national representatives personifying their state as quasi-god; hypocrisy in considering their own national group to be endowed with virture and all others with vice; blindness in their inability to see beyond what served their own short-range material interest and evil emotion in their readiness to become suspicious, resentful and angry.

"And there was little good emotion," Mr. Dulles added. "Few were inspired by a great vision or a sense of mission in the world. They saw their tasks as isolated events in a materialistic world rather than as elements in some great progression towards human betterment. They were ineffective because they lacked a righteous faith."

Referring to the Versailles peace conference, Mr. Dulles said that while the members of the American delegation were adherents of either the Christian or the Jewish faith, he doubted that any of them "invoked the tenets of his faith to qualify his mind and spirit to solve the concrete problems which confronted him."

"This is the kind of omission which, if opportunity offers, you must seek to correct," he told the graduates.

The voters of the United States need to realize that leadership can safely be entrusted only to those who possess and will exercise "not only in word, but by competent deed," the qualities taught us by the great religions, Mr. Dulles declared.

"Your greatest contribution towards world order," he asserted, "will be to bring Christian citizens to realize that their political leadership will be futile and end only in disaster unless it is the leadership of men who have and will use the qualities of the kind Christ taught."

Staff Chiefs Seek 4-Fold Boost In Elk Hills Oil Production

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The joint Chiefs of Staff have asked the Navy to more than quadruple the oil output of the Elk Hills, Calif., reserve to meet skyrocketing requirements in the Pacific war, Congress was advised yesterday.

Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, made the disclosure to the House Naval Affairs Committee during consideration of a measure to redefine the arrangements between the Navy and the Standard Oil Company for joint working of the field.

Mr. Bard suggested that speedy action, opening up the Elk Hills fields to greatly expanded production, was so necessary that a temporary measure should be considered.

He asked that a simple Congressional resolution be adopted, authorizing the Navy to expand the output, as the Chiefs of Staffs requested, from the current 15,000 barrels to 65,000 barrels a day.

The resolution would allow the reserve to be tapped of 30,000,000 barrels of petroleum prior to the end of next year.

"A large increase in production is now imperative," Mr. Bard declared.

Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Committee Chairman, told the Committee he was "unalterably opposed" to the contract idea worked out for Elk Hills by Frank Knox, former Secretary of the Navy, and that a so-called "unit plan" whereby the Navy and Standard Oil would together develop the field as one unit had too many loopholes in it.

Mr. Vinson said his primary objection was that the terms of the bill Mr. Knox proposed would remove the reserve from the jurisdiction of Congress.

Foremen's Strike May Go to Byrnes

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Asserting that the current strike of 3,300 foremen in 13 Detroit area war plants threatens to stop production of P-51 Mustang long-range fighter planes and otherwise impede war aircraft output, Undersecretary of War Patterson said today that the matter may be laid before War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes before nightfall.

Stating the issues involved [the foremen are seeking recognition of their independent union] were outside his jurisdiction, Mr. Patterson told newsmen the effect of the strike on critical production was a matter of grave concern to the War Department.

He indicated the War Department had refrained from pressing for White House interference to halt the strike because of reports that the foremen would return to work voluntarily if assured that they would be given their old jobs. This assurance was given, Mr. Patterson said, but the strike continued.

Montana House Bluer But New Ace Isn't

AN AMERICAN FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, May 16 (AP)—Get that paint brush out again, neighbor, Lieut. Robert Welden has downed another German and has become an ace.

When Lieutenant Welden went off to war, his neighbor, Maynard Stapleton of Lewistown, Mont., said he'd paint a blue stripe around his house every time Welden shot down a German. They shook hands on it.

Lieutenant Welden, a Mustang pilot in the Ninth Air Force, escorted a mission of heavy bombers to Germany recently and they ran into a pack of German fighters. Lieutenant Welden bagged an ME-109 during the ensuing dog fights, bringing his total to five and three quarters.

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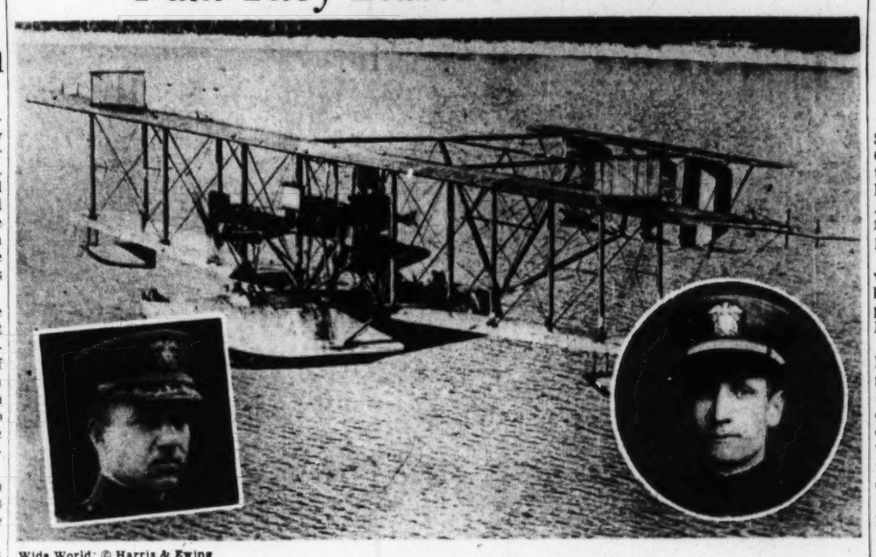
Path They Blazed Now Routine



Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

'NC' Flights Made Just 25 Years Ago

A quarter century has passed since the NC-4, shown above, lifted its hull from the waters of Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, for the first trans-Atlantic flight. The NC-4 was commanded by Commander Albert C. Read, right inset, who is now a Rear Admiral in command of the Naval fleet air arm at Norfolk, Va. John C. Towers now a Vice-Admiral who as a Commander piloted the NC-3, shown left inset, is now Deputy Commander of the Pacific Fleet.

Baptists Find Negroes Open To False Isms

ATLANTA, Ga., May 16 (AP)—Declaring "subversive groups are finding in the Negro a fertile soil for their destructive isms," the Southern Baptist Convention's Committee on Negro Ministerial Education today called for a broad white-Negro co-operative educational program for Negro preachers.

". . . Negroes recently elected two members of the City Council of New York," the Committee says in a report prepared for the convention's 99th meeting convening in Atlanta today. "Both these Negroes were Communists, which meant that the Negroes in New York were looking to an atheistic and revolutionary leadership rather than to a Christian leadership for the solution of their problems and the helping of their race.

"Too often because of the lack of a trained Christian leadership, the Negro heeds the lure of such propaganda."

The report was drawn by the Joint Committee of the Southern, the Northern, and the National Baptist Conventions, and stated "Negroes are evidently growing tired of merely emotional leadership—the old type of uneducated exhorter no longer has a grip, especially upon the younger Negroes, and is often the subject of ridicule."

It calls for the Southern Convention, opening here today, to furnish $5,000 annually to each of 13 Baptist Negro colleges, asks the Northern Convention to join in maintenance and control of American Baptist Theological Seminary at Nashville, Tenn., and recommends better preparation of Negro ministers.

In Georgia, it states, less than 100 of 3,999 Negro Baptist preachers have college degrees.

The 3,000 messengers to the Convention, representing 5,500,000 Baptists, were scheduled to hear a second report on racial conditions from the Social Service Commission, this report calling for a "modus operandi that will diminish friction, eliminate injustices, and promote friendly co-operation" between the races.

It agreed with a recent committee report of the Presbyterian Church in which the thought was expressed that few in either race sought "indiscriminate social commingling.

"Shall we not, then," it asks, "distinguish between the issue of social equality and that of political and economic freedom, and deal with the latter on its own merits?"

N. Y. Copy Editor Found Innocent

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP) — Frederick Heizer Wright, New York Daily News copy editor, was found innocent by a Federal Court jury last night of charges of conspiring with Japanese officials and acting as a Japanese agent before Pearl Harbor without notifying the State Department.

The jury of eight men annd four women was told by Judge John Bright that he believed the verdict was justified. He told the jury before it began its deliberation that "The Japansee are not on trial here."

Mr. Wright had denied the claim of the prosecution that he had received $200 monthly from the Japanese Consulate here to write articles and publicity favorable to the Japanese.

Assistant U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey, in his summation, contended that Mr. Wright always had presented "the Japanese point of view" in what he had written relating to the Far East. Defense Counsel James D. C. Murray declared the Government case was based on "flimsy proof."

The Daily News was not involved in the case.

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Central Park West at 61st St.

Now-Familiar Atlantic Skies First Spanned 25 Years Ago

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, May 16

Today, the 25th anniversary of transoceanic flying, is underscored by the fact that overocean flying is so commonplace that it causes almost no comment.

Somewhere in Newfoundland, so many times a day that it has become "routine," a plane becomes air-borne for the journey across the Atlantic.

But shortly after 6 p. m., on May 16, 1919, "three queer-looking contraptions of wood, wire, and canvas" lifted from the waters of Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, and headed east eventually to England. The first successful airplane flight across the Atlantic was under way.

Now radio beacons on both sides of the Atlantic indicate the course to be followed. But as the trio of Navy seaplanes sped eastward from Trepassey, a "bridge" of 25 destroyers equipped with radio, searchlights, deck flares and red fire bombs launched by antiaircraft guns, marked the way.

Fifteen hours and 13 minutes after leaving Trepassey—well over the flight time in which planes now make the direct trip from America to Europe—the NC-4, piloted by Commander Albert D. Read, was brought down in the harbor of Horta, the Azores. Commander Read, incidentally, is now a Rear Admiral and commander of the fleet air arm at Norfolk, Va.

The NC-1 and NC-3, the other ships, lost their way in a dense fog and were forced down at sea. The NC-1 was wrecked and its crew was rescued by a Greek merchant ship. The NC-3, piloted by Commander John C. Towers, was taxied some 200 miles through heavy seas to reach the Azores. "Jack" Towers now is Deupty Commander of the Pacific Fleet and a Vice Admiral.

After several days' wait, it is recorded, because of bad weather, Commander Read flew his four-motored, biplane flying boat to Lisbon, Portugal. The NC-4 had linked the continents by air in 26 hours and 51 minutes. The press hailed Commander Read as the "Columbus of the air."

Army Bans Term 'Psychoneurotic'; Men Now Listed as Unfit for Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—As an inducement to better public understanding of men rejected as mentally unfit for military life, Army psychiatrists have ordered abandonment of the label "psychoneurotic."

In the future, induction centers will merely list such men as "unfit for service."

There have been many instances of men labeled "psychoneurotic" by the Army receiving "strange receptions" in their home communities, Col. William C. Menninger, Chief of the Army's Division of Neuropsychiatry, explained.

To turn a man down for a job or otherwise treat him as a weakling because the Army says he is "psychoneurotic" is an error of fantastic proportions, according to the Army. A man may not be able to adjust himself to military regimentation and routine, but can still be a safe, useful, and even brilliant member of society, it is pointed out.

Believing that the term "psychoneurotic" has frightened soldiers' families and friends into over-solicitous or abnormal attitudes toward them, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Miss Anna Rosenberg, Regional Manpower Director for New York, are known to have asked the Army to drop the technical psychiatric term.

Two Auto Firms Engaged in Battle Over Who Heard First Peep of Jeep

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Spokesmen for two automobile companies engaged in a battle of dates yesterday in an effort to prove the paternity of the precocious jeep.

The issue is up at a Federal Trade Commission hearing at which Willys-Overland, Inc., of Toledo, and the American Bantam Car Company of Butler, Pa., are contenders for the right to use the name of the well-known wartime vehicle.

Sales representative Eugene M. Rice said Willys-Overland got an order for jeep-type cars early in 1940. C. H. Payne, Washington attorney, testified American Bantam was negotiating with the Army in the same year but earlier than Willys-Overland.

Col. J. Van Ness Ingram, U. S. A., retired, said the Army placed a big order in 1940 with Willys-Overland, American Bantam and Ford. He said the Army decided to use a Willys-type motor in all the cars.

The hearing arose from a Commission complaint that Willys-Overland misrepresented in advertising as to the origin of the jeep. The complaint gave American Bantam credit for the idea of calling the vehicle the jeep.

ODT Ban Blamed For Milk Waste

ATLANTA, Ga., May 16 (AP)—One thousand gallons of Georgia milk were poured into a downtown Atlanta sewer yesterday because, said James D. Gay, General Manager of the Georgia Milk Producers' Confederation, the Office of Defense Transportation "won't let us deliver milk on Sunday."

The milk had accumulated in the Confederation plant over Sunday and "had to be disposed of," Mr. Gay said. "We tried to give it away to charitable organizations but they took only 60 gallons."

The General Manager said, "We contacted the ODT Saturday, to get permission to deliver the milk, but they said 'the request is irregular' and refused us permission. . . . We don't want to keep the milk here—people need it." ODT officials declined comment.

Hull Asked For Data On Air Future

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Senators on a postwar Aviation Committee turned today to Secretary of State Cordell Hull for enlightenment on British reports of American sponsorship of a broad freedom of the air policy for peacetime flying.

While members of the group would not talk for publication, it became known that they have approved a letter addressed to Mr. Hull asking:

1. The text of remarks Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Privy Seal, made to the House of Lords, May 10, in which he reportedly asserted Britain had abandoned a Canadian-backed plan for central aviation control and had turned toward what was described as an American-sponsored idea based on the right to fly, to land, to set down passengers, mail and cargo, and to pick them up anywhere in the world.

2. Complete data on any commitments Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, may have discussed in his recent conversations with Lord Beaverbrook in London.

The letter to Mr. Hull was reported by members at the time of his last appearance before the Committee to have given an account of the discussions which did not tally with Lord Beaverbrook's reported description of the American policy.

"Not a member of our Committee favors such a policy," one said yesterday. "We have every reason to believe from testimony so far that no such an idea has been advanced under American sponsorship."

Mr. Berle told a press conference in London April 8, with Lord Beaverbrook present, that a preliminary agreement had been reached that all nations should allow other countries access to enough airfields to maintain communications.

Last October President Roosevelt said at a news conference that he and Prime Minister Winston Churchill had agreed there should be freedom of the air. He added that a country should control its own internal aviation.

Women Show Active Interest In Postwar Work Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16 — Women war workers have an active interest in the problems of postwar layoffs and unemployment, according to a report based on interviews with 250 working women issued here by the State Department of Labor today.

Interviews with workers at meeting places of the Young Women's Christian Association and the United Service Organizations throughout New York State disclosed that 34 out of 175 women who discussed postwar plans did not intend to work after the war. They said they intended to stay home, attend school, or get professional training.

The remainder, on the other hand, indicated a wish to remain in the labor market.

Two hundred and fifty workers interwieved had held a variety of previous jobs, ranging from clerical and professional work to ballet dancing, nursing and fashion designing. Fourteen per cent had been in their plants more than two years and hoped that seniority and good work would protect them during layoffs.

Equal pay for equal work was almost unanimously supported by the women. Starting rates were 5 to 50 cents an hour less for women than for men, according to 40 of the 250 workers.

Contrary to popular belief, the workers stressed that it was not true that "everybody's making money in the war plants." In their group, allowing time and a half for overtime, the medium weekly wage was $37. Twenty per cent of the workers were making between $20 and $30 weekly, while 14 per cent were getting $50 or more.

Metropolitan Sergei

MOSCOW, May 16 (AP)—The Metropolitan Sergei, Patriarch of Moscow, who passed on May 15, was the spiritual leader of Orthodox Russian Christians.

His successor is expected to be Nikolai, Metropolitan of Kiev and Galicia, who is now serving on the State Commission for the Investigation of German Atrocities.

Sergei was born Ivan Nikolaievich Stragorovsky, the son of a priest at the town of Afzamas near Gorki. He devoted his entire life to the Church, serving as a missionary to Japan, Rector of a theological school and as Bishop in Finland. As Metropolitan of Moscow he became Acting Patriarch in 1925 after the Bolshevik revolution. He headed the Church during the long period of estrangement from the Soviet State.

Immediately after the German invasion, Sergei threw the support of the Church into the war effort and held special services of prayer for victory of Russian arms.

The co-operation of the Church in the war led to a meeting of Sergei and Premier Stalin and the convocation of the Congress of Bishops last September which revived the Holy Synod and elected Sergei Patriarch.

Wave From Denver Serves Chaplains

By Religious News Service

WASHINGTON — The Navy chaplaincy is an all-male brotherhood, but the Navy officer who attends to the chaplains' public relations is Ensign Johnson—Esther Johnson—of the Waves.

The only WAVE officer in the Chaplains Division, Ensign Johnson is the division's special services officer, taking care of the chaplains' press relations, public relations, the furnishing of special information on inquiries, and the keeping of historical records.

She comes from Denver, and was assigned to the Chaplains Division following completion of training. She has had a public relations experience in Denver, where she worked at a radio station, and wrote for a livestock newspaper and magazine. She studied journalism at the University of Colorado.

CONSPICUOUS
ECONOMY CONVENIENCE SERVICE COMFORT
Conspicuous among The Taft features: Service, Comfort, Location and real Economy!
2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO
HOTEL TAFT
ALFRED LEWIS, MGR.
7th AVE. AT 50th ST. NEW YORK 19
TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY
BING & BING MANAGEMENT

Landon Wants Solid Basis For U. S. Public Opinion

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—Alf M. Landon stated today he believed "the American people are not adverse to taking a full responsible part in world affairs,' but added that "to avoid the fumbling of the past, we must make a new start in mobilizing public opinion on a more sound base than it is now."

The 1936 Republican presidential candidate asserted that an enduring peace requires a broader foundation "than the closely guarded secret conferences of three men," and added:

"The fundamental need for building step by step the vital co-operative attitude among the United Nations—for building the vital public opinion to back up that co-operation—is a task which a United Nations world council can best solve."

Mr. Landon, in an address prepared for a Rotary Club luncheon, said the first step should be relief of economic friction. He advocated lower tariffs and abandonment by all governments of "artificial control of currencies and exchange, quota restrictions and 'imperial preference.' "

He maintained that each nation should reorganize on a sound financial basis instead of depending on a world monetary organization for support. He predicted "dictatorships in the world will fade with the rise of true prosperity."

He declared "the failure of Franklin Roosevelt to enlighten his countrymen concerning his plans" and to define the nation's war aims "in terms more comprehensive than unconditional surrender of our enemies" had "confused and disappointed our citizens."

Stating that international and domestic policies cannot be separated, Mr. Landon said:

"Only the unthinking will vote for a candidate simply on the claim that he has a 'strong' foreign record. A man can't be a 'statesman' abroad and a failure at home and be of much use in the period ahead, either to America or to the world."

Oklahoma Votes Pledged

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 16 (AP)—The Oklahoma Democratic Convention pledged its 22 votes at the National Convention to President Roosevelt and adopted without dissent a resolution urging a campaign advocating a world-wide free press.

To Bring Out The

Lustrous Loveliness of
YOUR HAIR!
There's loveliness hiding in every woman's head of hair, if only she knew how to bring it out. No matter how "difficult" you think your hair is, please, please try Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo. It is not as expensive as you think . . . only a few cents a shampoo; and each Laco shampoo a revelation to you. Its gentle, deep-cleansing mountain of bubbly lather rinses away in a flash. And your mirror and your friends tell you the rest!

LACO
Genuine Castile
SHAMPOO
LACO PRODUCTS, INC. • WALTHAM, MASS.
AFFILIATE OF POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL CORPORATION

SUPPORT THE GREATER NEW YORK FUND

ROGERS PEET
features
DOBBS

NASSAU CLUB
Style leader for 1944
$5
Other Straws by Dobbs $3.50 to $15

OUR Nassau Club is hand-blocked from choicest Nassau Coconut Braid. *Becoming* even to the man who thinks he can't wear a straw.

Rogers Peet Company
A label that spells character

NO EXTRA CHARGE! CHOOSE YOUR OWN BAND!
With every hat, you are welcome to *choose your own Band* including, while quantities last, *your* Fraternity*, Club* or Regimental* Band.
*(With proper credentials, of course!)

Fifth Avenue at 41st Street, New York 17, N. Y. | 13th Street at Broadway, New York 3, N. Y. | Warren Street at Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. | Tremont St. at Bromfield St., Boston 8, Mass.

How to get twice as many Free Red Points!

CLIP THIS check list *now*. Pin it up in your kitchen and save fats from *all* these suggested sources. You'll turn in twice as much—and get yourself twice as many free red points! Used fats are urgently needed for battlefield essentials, munitions and for other vital purposes. Help yourself—and help our boys overseas, too!

1 SAVE all bits of fat you trim from meat. Once a week melt them down.
2 SCRAPE pans before washing them. No grease is too black to be of use.
3 SKIM stews, soups, and gravies while they cook. Afterwards, *chill* them and scoop off the fat.
4 SAVE water in which you cook hot dogs, sausages, and ham. Chill, and scoop off the fat.
5 SAVE fat scraps left on plates. Melt them down with the meat trimmings.
6 KEEP the can (any tin can will do) on the back of the stove where it's handy. When can is full, take it to your butcher and get 2 free red points and 4¢ for every pound. Start today!

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The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table

POPULAR
ALL OVER THE WORLD
The first choice of a discerning and world-wide public; pre-eminent for its delightful touch of tangy bitterness and ever increasing popularity! Over thirty years' supremacy entitles "Olde English" Marmalade to the place of honour on YOUR table.
Chivers & Sons, Ltd. Histon, Cambs. Eng.
Chivers' Olde English Marmalade
H/203

Women Voters' League Holding Two-Day Parley

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Convinced that an active, informed citizenry is more important than ever, members of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters are spending today and tomorrow discussing ways to speed up their study and dissemination of information in the community.

"These times are a challenge to our members to use their originality and ingenuity to do the League job more effectively than ever," said Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, President, in her keynote address this morning at the opening session of the twenty-fourth Annual Convention at the Boston Y. W. C. A. "We must adapt League machinery to current needs, and that means acquiring background information on important issues as quickly as possible and then getting it out to the public."

Mrs. Whittemore brought out that there are all kinds of ways a person can be a good citizen. One can do a thorough job of studying some local or Federal problem, she said, but it is equally important for more persons who have less information to use their own judgment in helping decide important issues. The latter must be enabled to use the information the more informed person gets.

"Let us remember," she concluded, "that we have a duty to use our League training to help our communities and the Nation act intelligently on legislative issues."

Members were welcomed by Miss Marie J. Carroll, President of the Boston League. A joint report on the recent national convention in Chicago was given by Mrs. Moses H. Lurie of Belmont, First Vice-President of the State League; Mrs. Samuel S. Kistler, President of the Worcester League, and Mrs. Paul C. Bartlett of the Weston League.

This afternoon's session is being devoted to conferences on subjects of current importance in the League program, such as foreign policy, control of inflation, and problems of demobilization. The presentation and adoption of the program of work for the coming year will take place tomorrow.

Camp Fire Girls' Event

Climaxing a five months' national War Bond campaign in which Camp Fire Girls earned $54,000 toward the purchase of an Army ambulance-plane, three Camp Fire Girls on this coming Thursday will present President Roosevelt with a book describing the war services performed in connection with this campaign. Camp Fire Girls from Detroit, Seattle, San Francisco, and Greater Boston lead the nation in contributions for War Bonds.

Money for these bonds was all earned by the girls through the war services they are regularly performing such as the collection and sale of paper and kitchen fats, care of war workers' children, and work as farm aids.

The girls who will be received at the White House on Camp Fire Girls National Presentation Day are Phyllis Gardner, of Alexandria, Va.; Janet Sheldon of Washington, and Nancy Haskell, of Bethesda, Md. In behalf of the 340,000 members of the national organization, they will explain to the President, who is also Honorary President of Camp Fire Girls, Inc., that the bonds which have a maturity value of $73,000 were not purchased by the members for themselves, but to make it possible for girls of the future to have the things so highly prized today in the Camp Fire Girls' program.

Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Honorary President of the Council for Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls will present national Certificates of Merit to the guardians of the groups participating in the campaign, at the joint annual luncheon of the Council and the Guardians Association at the Women's Republican Club, Boston, on Monday, May 22, at one o'clock.

Paper Drive To Reach Into New Territory

Increased successes in the current office waste paper drive in downtown Boston is compelling the expansion of the campaign into areas outside the originally designated territory, George C. Wiswell, Advertising Club Chairman, said today.

Plans for expanding the business office area cleanout to include adjoining office building territories are to be completed today at a meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston which is sponsoring the drive in conjunction with the Boston Salvage Committee and the War Production Board.

John J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent in charge of the paper drive for the State, said today that six-and-a-half tons of paper had been culled from the Metropolitan District Commission Building during the "paper holiday" on Friday when all State Departments in Boston cleaned out files and storerooms, netting what was estimated as being at least 165 tons.

Yesterday, Newspaper Row and Pemberton Square were the two large centers of collection where contributions continued to pour in.

A new City Hall canvass yielded several thousand pounds, while at the Suffolk County Courthouse four tons of paper, including old resolves, acts and documents, were salvaged by employees under the direction of Acting Sheriff James J. Mellen and Richard Walsh, Superintendent of Buildings.

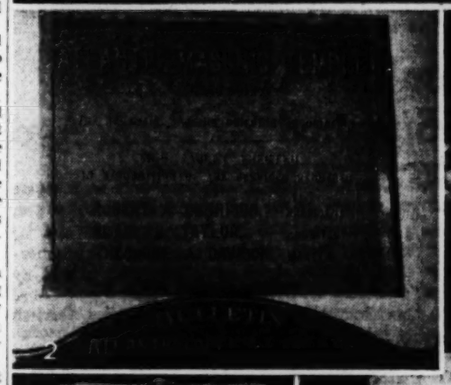
The largest single contribution yet received from an advertising concern was picked up yesterday when the Goulston Company on Court Street contributed six-and-a-half tons.

One contribution which must have meant a sacrifice to the donor was a presentation made by Mrs. Louis Glaser, who gave all the correspondence of the last 30 years which she has had with her husband, Lieut. Col. Louis Glaser, a Boston advertising man now serving with A. M. G. in England.

Districts remaining to be covered in the current office drive are the wool market and North Station areas and the Back Bay district which has not yet been covered.

Business concerns which have not yet made contributions are urged to watch the newspapers for their collection dates.

Moment Awaited by Atlantic Masons



By a Staff Photographer

Plan to Burn 17-Year-Old Mortgage

1. Irving B. Grant, Worshipful Master of Atlantic Lodge, A. F. & A. M. (left), and Robert A. Dennison, President of Atlantic Masonic Building Association, holding names of past and present stockholders in Masonic Building in Atlantic section of Quincy. 2. Plaque in Masonic Temple honoring Mr. Dennison for untiring labor in procuring the structure. 3. Mr. Dennison in his backyard, showing fireplace built of quartz brought back from South Shore by Mrs. Dennison one at a time. 4. The prized Joseph Warren Medal for distinguished service to the Masonic Fraternity, awarded to Mr. Dennison in 1940.

Ship Launchings Mark New England War News

War Activities of New England

Salt sea air flavors the war news of New England today. The USS Sea Poacher—a submarine—will be launced at Boothbay Harbor, Maine, next Saturday, sponsored by Mrs. Hazel I. Spiller, wife of Commander H. H. Spiller, hull superintendent of the Portsmouth Navy Yord.

A second launching the same day at the same yard, announced by the First Naval District, will be the ocean-going rescue tug USS ATR-9, sponsored by Mrs. Norman Hodgdon, Jr., of Haverhill. On May 22, another such tug will go down the ways at Camden, Maine, the USS ATR-76, sponsored by Mrs. Ora Brown of that city.

Senator Sinclair Weeks (R) of Massachusetts has announced that a destroyer to be named for his father, John W. Weeks, former Secretary of War, will be launched at the Kearny, N. J., yards next Sunday. To round out the salty news, two submarines were launched at the Philadelphia yards last Sunday. Mrs. Styles Bridges, wife of the Senator from New Hampshire, named the USS Moray and Mrs. Thomas Klakring of New London, Conn., christened the USS Roncador.

Commendation

The oldest B-26 Barauder medium bomber wing in the Army Air Forces, commanded by Brig. Gen. Robert M. Webster of West Harwich on Cape Cod, has been commended for outstanding performance of duty by Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon, Commander of the First Tactical Air Force. General Webster was specifically cited for "pinpoint" bombing jobs since the first of this year.

"This wing consistently devasted vital military targets with a degree of accuracy unequalled in this theater by any other unit," said the citation. The wing also won praise for air support of ground troops at the Anzio beachhead.

Army-Navy E Award

Second renewal of their Army-Navy E award has been received by the Lombard Governor Corporation, of Ashland, Mass. Building precision engineering products used by the Navy and Maritime Commission, this New England plant has consistently equalled and exceeded production quotas, said the statement.

Eight Decorated

Service with the American Division in action against the Japanese on Bougainville has brought decorations to eight Massachusetts soldiers, according to word received here today.

The combat infantryman badge was received by Sergeant Charles Sharpe of Dorchester, Staff Sergeant James T. McGranachan, of Brighton, Technician, fifth grade; Woodrow W. Jones of Malden, Technician, fifth grade; Joseph Melanson of Charlestown, Technician, fifth grade; Gerald L. Kelly of Dorchester, and Technical Sergeant Francis A. Everett of Haverhill; Sergeant James L. Fitzgibbons of Charlestown received the bronze oak leaf cluster in lieu of additional Purple Heart; Technical Sergeant Paul H. Pierce of Roxbury received the combat infantryman badge and Purple Heart.

Basketball

Among the championship basketball players on the Ninth Air Force Service Command's "Sullivan's Raiders" is Corporal John L. MacDougall of Roxbury. Corporal MacDougall, a former Roxbury Memorial School athlete, played against the Troop Carriers in the championship game—score, 28-12 in favor of the Raiders.

St. Lawrence Seaway Project Urged as an Aid to Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 16—U. S. Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, who has been pressing legislation in Congress that would make construction of the St. Lawrence seaway a postwar employment project, told Vermonters here this week that completion of the seaway would inevitably be followed by building of the Champlain "cut-off" connecting New York and the St. Lawrence by way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River.

Vermont's junior senator was enthusiastic over the development possibilities for industry and agriculture that he declared would be opened up by construction of the seaway. He discussed the probable effects of the seaway and its power development upon Vermont and explained that the bill he has introduced in Congress authorizing the project would require that New York State share the electric power with neighboring States.

The Senator pointed out that with nearly all of Vermont within a 150-mile radius of Massena, N. Y., St. Lawrence power, probably the "cheapest in the world," could be delivered to cities and towns in western Vermont at two mills per kilowatt hour, and in any other part of the State at approximately two and one-half mills.

Senator Aiken explained that the proposed Champlain "cut-off" would be built by deepening channels and reconstructing canals so that vessels of larger draft than at present could navigate from New York City to the St. Lawrence River.

Contrary to the contention of west side railroads that the seaway would ruin the railroad transportation business, the Senator said he believed the seaway would be beneficial rather than detrimental to the carriers. The waterways, he said, would be used largely for bulk cargoes such as grain, metals, oil, iron and steel products.

During the 1930's when the seaway and "cut-off" were first sponsored by the Champlain Valley Council, composed of representatives of New York and Vermont cities and towns bordering Lake Champlain, Vermonters as a whole turned a "cold shoulder" on the project. Senator Aiken's active support of the project is again bringing it into the spotlight of public notice.

Awards Announced For Best-of-Show News Photographs

A Boston Post cameraman and two Providence Journal-Bulletin photographers won the best-of-show awards for spot news, feature and spot news, and feature and sport shots at the Photo Show held in conjunction with the spring meeting of the Associated Press members from five New England States in Boston yesterday.

Third place in the feature class went to Lyman W. Fisher, staff photographer of The Christian Science Monitor, for his "Yawning Cat," recently published in the Monitor.

Awards were in the three classifications—spot news, sports, and features—and three prizes were awarded in each of two divisions—papers in cities of over 50,000 population, and cities of under that population.

Spot News

Over 50,000—First, Le Roy Ryan's boiler maker shot, Boston Post; second, a fire rescue by Warren Patroquin, Boston Herald; third, "Child saves Child" by Anthony Cabral, Boston Traveler.

Under 50,000—First, grade crossing accident by Gene L. Latourneau, Waterville (Maine) Sentinel; second, tank car fire by Richard V Parnham, Portsmouth (N. H.) Herald; third, "Emergency Call" by Homer Chase, Haverhill Gazette.

Sports

Over 50,000—First, basketball pile up by Paul S. Maguire, Boston Globe; second, track meet photo finish by Joseph Arsenault, Providence Journal-Bulletin; third, pole vault shot by Myer Ostroff, Boston Record.

Under 50,000—First, a scramble at home plate by Popiel, Woonsocket (R. I.) Call; second, a football end play by Homer Chase, Haverhill Gazette; third, basketball by Gene L. Letourneau, of Waterville (Maine) Sentinel.

Feature

Over 50,000—First, Ralph Lawrence's Sadie Hawkins day, Providence Journal-Bulletin; second, "September Night" by Herbert Stier, Boston Traveler; third, cat yawning by Lyman W. Fisher, The Christian Science Monitor.

Under 50,000—First, Miss Daphne Smith's spilled papers, Berkshire Eagle; second, fire refugees by Andy Palmer, Woonsocket (R. I.) Call; third, wedding picture and small child by Aldo Merusi, Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

Marian Anderson Honored by Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 16—Honorary degrees were conferred on four women at the sixty-sixth Commencement exercises at Smith College here today. The degree of Doctor of Music was conferred on Miss Marian Anderson, noted American singer, and Capt. Mildred H. McAfee, Director of the Women's Reserve of the United States Naval Reserve, and President of Wellesley College, received a Doctá of Laws degree, and gave the Commencement address.

Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean of the Foreign Policy Association received a Doctor of Laws degree, and Miss Sophie Satin, Research Associate at the Smith College Genetics Experiment Station, received the degree of Doctor of Science.

There were 212 candidates for degrees, a small number on account of the fact that 154 students were graduated in December at the first Smith College winter Commencement.

Plea to Enjoin Treasurer Denied

Judge Daniel T. O'Connell, of the Superior Court, today denied a temporary injunction on a petition brought by 15 Bostonians against City Auditor Charles J. Fox and City Treasurer James J. McCarthy to enjoin them from approving and paying salaries of certain Public Welfare Department employees except in accordance with the Civil Service list and rules.

The petition was brought by Miss Marian Clarke Nichols, civil service reform advocate, and 14 others, and involved salaries of Public Welfare employees on the basis of the recently adopted plan for temporary changes in titles and salaries.

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Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Sundays—1 p. m. to 11 p. m.

All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

How N. E. Senators Stood In Anti-Poll-Tax Cloture

New England Votes in Congress

On a roll call to limit debate on the anti-poll-tax bill in the Senate through a cloture measure, five New England Senators voted for cloture, five voted against it, and two did not vote. The motion wes rejected 36 to 44. The New England votes follow:

Yeas

Walsh and Weeks of Massachusetts; Danaher and Maloney of Connecticut; Green of Rhode Island.

Nays

Aiken of Vermont; Bridges of New Hampshire; Brewster and White of Maine, and Gerry of Rhode Island.

Not Voting

Austin of Vermont and Tobey of New Hampshire.

6,900 Vacancies Listed

Vacancies in Federal agencies in New England total more than 6,900 of which 99 per cent are for employment in the War or Navy Department and Veteran's Administration, according to William A. Foley, Regional Director of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Atlantic Masons Plan to Burn Mortgage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC, Mass., May 16—A solitary burning taper placed in the hands of the "Dad" of the Atlantic Masonic Temple will ignite the 17-year-old mortgage on that building at an impressive ceremony in that structure tomorrow night. It will be attended by Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy; Herbert E. Curtis, President of the Quincy Trust Co., and Charles H. Pike who was the first Master of Atlantic Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Burning of the mortgage—an auspicious event in fraternal circles—marks the culmination of 17 years of hard work by interested Masons of this area, led by a small group of enthusiastic workers. And great credit is given by those who know, to Robert A. Dennison, a Master Mason, who was too busy helping others in the past 40 years to even think of seeking honors for himself.

But recognition came to him nevertheless from the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts in 1940 when he was presented with the prized Joseph Warren Medal for distinguished service to the Craft. He has been engaged in relief work for the Masonic Fraternity for 18 years. He has served as President of the Atlantic Masonic Building Association for two decades. And in other fields, too, he has given generously of his time and finances that others might enjoy a richer life.

Banded Together

Freemasons in the Atlantic district banded together in 1920 and applied for a charter, which bore the names of 61 members of the Fraternity when it was granted, and Atlantic Lodge was constituted June 21, 1921.

Soon it became apparent that their own quarters were needed. A building was procured and Robert A. Dennison was selected for President of the Building Association. Stock had to be sold, and income assured. Arrangements were made for Atlantic Lodge; the Eastern Star; the Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs to use the Temple.

Worshipful Irving B. Grant, presiding Master, will open the Lodge tomorrow evening after which the members will adjourn for dinner, followed by speaking and the ceremony for which the Masons of Atlantic have waited 17 years.

Mr. Pike, who resides in Norwell and is a Charter Member, will be chairman of the evening. Mr. Curtis, who heads the bank that held the mortgage will hand the document to Mr. Dennison. L. T. D. Gurney, Treasurer of the Building Association, will light the taper, and the mortgage will be burned, in the presence of members of the Craft from far and near.

Stockholders List

Mr. Dennison, who is the Lodge Member of the Board of Masonic Relief, has a framed list of the names of all past and present stockholders in the Building Association, ready for hanging in the Temple.

Among other interests Mr. Dennison for 26 years has been engaged in boys' welfare work. For 16 years he operated his 40-acre estate in North Pembroke on the shores of Indian Head Pond as the boys camp "to keep boys off the streets on week-ends."

During the summer he had the camp open for 10 week-ends. The only requirement was that each boy must be a member of some Sunday School. During the last year the camp was open he entertained 284 boys, all for the bare cost of conducting the camp, known as Dennison Pines.

Mrs. Dennison, intrigued by white quartz found in the vicinity of the camp, brought a lump home every time she returned to Atlantic. Today there is a neat, attractive, open-air fireplace in the well-kept, spacious grounds of the Dennison home in Atlantic, with the quartz stones used for the outer "wall."

Chamber of Commerce Urged To Foster Spiritual Factors

After deploring the emphasis placed on national economy as a source of happiness, Col. Willard T. Chevalier of New York today urged the Boston Chamber of Commerce members to give more attention to the spiritual things of life. Colonel Chevalier, who is publisher of Business Week, was discussing "V-Day and After" at the annual meeting and luncheon of the Chamber at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Declaring that the important thing about a military victory is what we do with it, Colonel Chevalier cited three answers. They were:

To do all we can to make it unnecessary to have to go through this war again for the next generation or two, at least.

To effect the transition from war to peace economy so that we will not slip into more and more regimentation.

To lay the foundation for long-term prosperity in this country.

The latter cannot be accomplished through an accumulation of savings and the resulting postwar "quickie" boom, Colonel Chevalier maintained. The long-term prosperity economy can be obtained only as it has in the past—by new production, new ideas, new demands, he said.

The first of the two speakers at today's meeting—James E. Gheen, of New York, public relations counsellor, told the Chamber members something about what a Chamber of Commerce ought to do and be. "You can never have an ideal city until you have ideal citizens," he said.

Henry J. Nichols, President of the Chamber, pledged the organization to "see that Boston gets its share of world air traffic." He stressed the importance of this city as a seaport and an airport. Boston's airport can be expanded to accommodate 2,000 planes, he said.

Directors were elected by the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting at the Copley Plaza Hotel today. Eight were selected for terms of three years each and one was chosen for a one-year term.

Those elected for three years were: Robert B. Choate of the Boston Herald-Traveler Corp.; David F. Edwards of Saco-Lowell Shops; Carl S. Ell, Northeastern University; W. Latimer Gray, First National Bank of Boston, Ralph Hornblower, Hornblower and Weeks; Arthur J. Kelly, R. H. White Co.; James G. Kennedy, John P. Squire Co.; Theodore L. Storer, R. M. Bradley and Co., Inc.

H. Ainsley Highman of United Air Lines was elected for a one-year term. The full Board, including the new members, will meet shortly and elect officers.

Honors Planned For Jewish Mothers

Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin will present honor-scrolls to several hundred Jewish mothers of servicemen and women, at a dance at the Copley-Plaza Hotel tomorrow, sponsored by the Jewish-American Section of the International Workers Order.

Proceeds from this dance will be given to the World Jewish Congress and the United Jewish Appeal. Presentation of the scrolls will be made in an intermission between dance numbers. At other intermission periods, novelty entertainments will be staged by different national groups in Boston. Several hundred servicemen will be invited as guests of the I. W. O., it is also announced.

Francis E. Kelly's Name Entered in 3 Election Contests

Confusion marked the Democratic political picture today as Francis E. Kelly's name was entered in the contests for Governor, United States Senator, and Attorney General, with the 5 p. m. deadline for filing of nomination papers for local certification approaching.

The former Lieutenant Governor already had filed certified papers at the State House for the gubernatorial nomination before today's Senatorial and Attorney General papers were presented in his behalf by Dominic Fagone of Boston at the office of the Boston Election Commission.

However, Mr. Kelly, by May 23, must decide which one of the offices he will seek. Under State law he may seek nomination for only one office.

Meanwhile, Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge, filed Senatorial nomination papers at the Boston and Cambridge Election Commission offices. If he stays in the contest, he may constitute the "strong" candidate Democratic leaders have been seeking to stand against Governor Saltonstall in the November election.

Senatorial nomination papers also were filed in Boston today for Paul V. McDonough of Fall River, Register of Deeds of the Fall River District, and Edward A. Ryan of Worcester. At mid-afternoon no papers had been filed in Boston by former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, who had said he would be a "token" candidate for Senator if no major candidate entered the contest.

'Cheer Up—Circus Is Coming!'

Big Show Opens for 13-Day Run on May 23

Coming to the Boston Garden soon, the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus promises to be brighter and gayer than ever, and more flamboyant musically, with the old-time "umpah" missing from the band. Perhaps that's why Emmett Kelly, featured clown, appears so sad. Even the efforts of Jack LeClair (right) seem of little avail in bringing even a trace of a smile to the first clown in circus history to attain stardom since the famulous Dan Rice of 19th-century fame.

Henry H. Cudworth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSHFIELD, Mass., May 16—Henry H. Cudworth, who passed on here yesterday, served as General Passenger Agent of Eastern Steamship Lines until his retirement in 1934.

In the transportation business most of his career, Mr. Cudworth was first with the Fitchburg Railroad and the Boston & Albany Railroad. In 1908 he went to Eastern Steamship as chief clerk to the General Passenger Agent.

He was a member of the American Association of Passenger Traffic Officers, the Passenger Ratemen and Traffic Clerks of New England, the Society of Plymouth Colony Descendants, the Marshfield Horticultural Society, the Marshfield and Scituate Historical Societies, the Marshfield Board of Trade, and the National Geographic Society.

Mr. Cudworth was a trustee of the Marshfield Savings Bank, had served on the advisory board of the town for many years, and was active in civilian defense as chief air raid warden.

Charles E. L. Wingate

Charles E. L. Wingate, of Winchester, who passed on yesterday, held the editorship of the Boston Sunday Post for many years until his retirement in 1940. Mr. Wingate became general manager of the Boston Journal in 1898, and was previously a director of the Hotel and News Company, the Metropolitan Sales Corporation, and the Community News Dealers Corporation. He joined the Post in 1913.

A native of Exeter, N. H., Mr. Wingate was one of the boys featured in Judge Henry Shute's "Real Diary of a Real Boy." He was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy, and from Harvard University where he was one of the founders of the first college daily newspaper, the Harvard Crimson. Mr. Wingate began his professional newspaper career on the Exeter Evening Gazette.

Mr. Wingate was active in civic affairs in Winchester and once held a post on the School Committee.

Maine Draft Head Named

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 16 (AP)—Capt. Harold M. Hayes, Dover-Foxcroft lawyer and World War I veteran, has been appointed Maine State Selective Service Director, to succeed the late Maj. Gen. James W. Hanson, of Augusta.

Foreword to 'Stovepipe Hat'—French Art Exhibition—News of Stage

Novel Play About Lincoln To Use Singers and Actors

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

"Stovepipe Hat," a "legend with music," which begins a Boston engagement at the Shubert Theater on May 22, is a play about Lincoln in which the hero never appears.

It is not an opera nor yet a drama in any conventional sense, according to Frederic Tozere, one of the players, yet it uses choruses of white and Negro singers, an orchestra, and actors for the presentation of a series of episodes covering the career of Lincoln from his young manhood to his assassination. The play also shows that his work for freedom is part of all that America stands for today as a land of liberty.

Mr. Tozere plays two parts, that of Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, and the barker in a "medicine show." Ann Rutledge, Mrs. Lincoln, and numerous other characters tell the story, which is designed to reveal the Emancipator's character and message as seen by the people round him. The play presents many aspects of him. The stovepipe hat of the title is seen almost at the beginning of the play, together with Lincoln's umbrella, indicating that he is just out of sight of the audience.

The Gettysburg Address will be presented partly in speech and partly in song, and the scenic freedom of the action will permit indication, by parallels, of the lasting effects of this address. Forces operating against as well as for Lincoln, including the Copperheads, will be represented. Mr. Tozere's barker part is one manifestation of this opposition, taking the form of an agitator who stirs his hearers through a sort of emotionalism almost to the point of sabotage of the very things they have every reason to believe in. Here the resemblance to modern fascist methods of stirring up mass frenzy becomes apparent.

Scenically the action will be dominated by sky effects, reflecting the changing moods of the scenes. These will be achieved by means of a cupola-horizon, equipped with a special lighting system.

Mr. Tozere believes that the performance, which is being staged by Robert Ross, will result in bringing to the fore a number of new talents, including Bob Kennedy, a singer-actor in the part of Johnny Drummond. He has been understudying Alfred Drake in "Oklahoma!"

Mr. Tozere, who made a strong impression earlier this season as Bert Harris in Rose Franken's "Outrageous Fortune," began his professional career as a dancer with the Russian Ballet. His first singing part was with Fred Stone in "Stepping Stones." He has appeared in 20 or more New York dramatic presentations. In recent years he has acted in two Maxwell Anderson plays—as Herod in "Journey to Jerusalem" and the heavy in "Key Largo." Last season he toured as the Romanian count in "Watch on the Rhine." Other plays in which he has appeared include "The Shoemakers' Holiday," "Murder in the Cathedral," "The Trojan Women," and "A Doll's House."

Mr. Tozere has a strong feeling that the actor, in fulfilling the requirement that he project a character in a story, should respect the nature of all the other characters in the story, and that no purely personal considerations should be allowed to upset the story's balance. The actor should not be content until he has made his own all the thoughts that are implied in his role; for without a basis in thought, words lack the impulse to project them effectively in the theater.

"Stovepipe Hat" has book and lyrics by Walter F. Hannan, Edward Heyman, and Harold Spina, with music by Mr. Spina. The settings are by A. A. Ostrander and Lucinda Ballard. The cast includes Parker Fennelly, Madeline Clive, Jimmy Elliot, Georgia Simmons, Paul Ransom, Lulabelle Clarke, Stanley Nelson, Marsha Norman, Morton Stevens, William Carroll, Ruth White, Joan Chandler, Morton DaCosta, Alan Dreeben, Frederica Going, and Johnathan Harris. Carl Ring is the producer.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12:00 m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Norwegian Songs. Sofi Schonning, soprano. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Off the Record." A talk by Stanley Maxted. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Cross Section, a talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Experiment in Freedom." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Young Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—to 11 p. m. same as WBZ.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—to 5 p. m. same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—to midnight same as WNAC.

Preparing the 'Bostonia' Suite for the Pops

Arthur Fiedler whistles a theme, while the composer, Keith Brown (left) and the orchestrator, Jacobus Langendoen, await his smile over a witty touch. The work, dedicated to Mr. Fiedler, will have its first performance Wednesday night.

'Straw Hat' Prospects Slim

NEW YORK (AP)—Prospects for the summer theaters are even more grim than a year ago.

Actors Equity, reports only seven producers have registered intentions of presenting summer series and have posted salary bonds. Among quasi-amateur promoters throughout the nation, the situation is not much better. In all, probably no more than 25 "straw hats" will operate, a fraction of the normal number.

At Louisville, Ky., J. J. Shubert will oversee a season of operettas at the Iroquois Park amphitheater, sponsored by the Louisville Park Theatrical Association.

Theron Bamberger, producer of "Tomorrow the World," will reopen the Bucks County Playhouse in Pennsylvania. The Queensboro Theater at Elmhurst, on Long Island, had "Junior Miss" for its opener last week. The Greenwood Playhouse on Peak Island off Portland, Maine, already is in its twelfth season with such plays as "Blithe Spirit" and "Private Lives" scheduled.

Cambridge, Mass., will see Ethel Barrymore Colt in "Tonight or Never" as the first bill of a 15-week season at the Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall.

Stanley Woolf says he will operate a number of theaters with permanent stock companies in addition to a "straw hat" circuit of 47 one-night stands in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Hampshire, probably at summer hotels and vacation spots.

Other ventures are reported at Toledo, Ohio, Dallas, Texas—where a series of elaborate musicals will be presented under the aegis of the State Fair of Texas—and at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Plans for Stamford

Tallulah Bankhead will make her one summer theater appearance at the Strand Theater, Stamford, Conn., in a revival of Noel Coward's "Private Lives," opening an 11 week season there on June 202. The theater will be operated by Gus Schirmer, Jr.

Plays for Worcester

Guy Palmerton will open his second summer season in Worcester on Tuesday evening, May 30, at the Worcester Auditorium with "Petticoat Fever" as the first play.

Rosalind Russell has signed a long-term starring contract with Werner.

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Guests, "Tannhäuser" ... Wagner
Overture to "La Gazza Ladra" ... Rossini
Volga Bargemen's Song ... arr. Glazounov
"Carmen" Fantasia ... Bizet
"Sleepers Awake" from Cantata No. 140 ... Bach
Piano Concerto No. 3 in C minor, First Movement ... Beethoven
Soloist: Katharine Schaefer Foy
"La Valse" ... Ravel
Gershwiniana ... arr. Bodge
"Holiday for Strings" ... Rose
"The Stars and Stripes Forever," March ... Sousa

Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Dance in Washington

In Washington, D. C., Evelyn Davis, a former pupil of Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, Hanya Holm and Mary Wigman, continues to direct the Dance Playhouse, which she founded five seasons ago.

Miss Davis is a native Washingtonian and a graduate of George Washington University, has studied at the Bennington School of the Dance, and appeared in concert with José Limon.

The season's Dance Playhouse programs, which included a guest appearance by the little Hindu dancer, Sumita Devi, now doing war work (for India) in Washington, have been highly praised by Ray C. B. Brown in the Washington Post.

Water Colors, Pastels, And Drawings Seen

Through June 17, water colors, pastels, and drawings by Frenchmen will be on exhibition at Doll and Richards.

This little miscellany includes famous and less known names in the long list of modern French artists. A pastel by Jean François Millet of "The Sower" introduces another version of that favorite subject. The theme is familiar to Bostonians, for our Museum of Fine Arts possesses the large oil painting and another drawing of "The Sower."

The wash drawings by Rodin respond sensitively to the tremulous touch of that poet-sculptor. The pen in his hand did not define the figure but captured the pulsations of form in space as though the space itself molded the mobile contours.

The water color, "Nude Woman With Cat," is a preparatory drawing for the "Olympia." That painting has become a landmark in the history of French realism. The drawing is a fluid sketch confidently run off. It shows Manet looking back to Goya and forward to Matisse. The spontaneous execution in the drawing permits a sauciness that vanished in the more studied workmanship of the canvas.

The water color by Paul Cézanne was apparently painted in the later days when that artist had gained the hard-won simplicity towards which he plodded during his career. There is a clarification of purpose in design, a lightness in manipulation of the brush, a succinctness. All of these attributes are the more vigorous for the strenuous effort expended in cultivating them. What Cézanne achieved through laborious practice, his imitators acquired as a pat stylistic device, a cliché. But their pictures cannot compare with his for the consummate realization of the motif.

There are other items, some significant, some trifles. Among them are drawings by Picasso, Derain, Seurat, Jacob, Dufresne, de Beaumont, Copel, and Serret. D. A.

Four Williamses Listed

There are four Williamses, all Welshmen, whose names are listed on the program of "The Corn Is Green" in which Ethel Barrymore will be seen at the Wilbur beginning Monday. The play, of course, is by Emlyn Williams. Rhys Williams is listed as assistant to the producer-director. He also created the role of John Goronwy Jones, now played by his brother, Tom E. Williams, Gwilym Williams conducts the singing which is an integral part of the play.

George Calvert

In "Three's a Family," at the Colonial.

On the Screen

Ralph Bellamy and Anne Baxter will have the leads in Hunt Stromberg's film version of "Guest in the House."

Columbia will make a film called "The Impatient Years," having to do with hasty wartime marriages, with a cast including Jean Arthur, Lee Bowman, and Charles Coburn.

Myrna Loy is soon to start work with William Powell on another "Thin Man" film for Metro.

Metro will make a drama called "Gold Town," featuring Wallace Beery, based on pioneer days in the West.

A Spanish-language version of the Russian film, "The City That Stopped Hitler — Heroic Stalingrad," is to be prepared by Paramount for distribution in South America.

Early Music Concerts

The last two of the series of concerts of early music presented by the Harvard music department will be given in Houghton Library as follows:

Monday, May 22: Wolfe Wolfinsohn, violin; Iwan d'Archambeau, cello, and Erwin Bodky, harpsichord, performing violin sonatas by Bach and Handel and the "Goldberg" Variations for harpsichord by Bach.

Friday, May 26: Wolfe Wolfinsohn, violin; Iwan d'Archambeau, cello; Walter Knight, flute, and Erwin Bodky, harpsichord, performing works by Telemann, Friedrich Bach, Loeillet and Guillemain.

Tickets on application.

Air Forces Show to End Broadway Run

"Winged Victory," which made its debut at the Shubert Theater in Boston last October, will end its run in New York Saturday night. As was the case with "This Is the Army," a film version will be made of the show. The company will go from Broadway to Hollywood, where work on the movie will get under way at Twentieth Century-Fox under the direction of George Cukor. Early in the autumn a tour of the stage show will start at Los Angeles.

George Abbott's production of "A Highland Fling," seen in Boston some time ago, is expected to close its career in New York Saturday night after 27 performances.

Mary Roche is withdrawing from the cast of "Stovepipe Hat," the new show coming to the Shubert Theater in Boston, Monday, and Ann Warren is taking her place.

Bert Freed, Jimmy Dobson, Joan Dolan, and Jesse Cimberg have joined the cast of "Love on Leave," which comes to the Wilbur on June 5. Paul Morrison is designing the three settings.

"Career Angel," which opened here last Friday, is scheduled to have its New York premier at the National Theater, Tuesday night of next week.

Amusements

BOSTON

BOSTON GARDEN 13 Days Twice Daily incl. SUNDAYS BEGINNING Tues. Night, MAY 23
Performances 2:15 & 8:15 P.M.—Doors Open 1 & 7
(Last Time Sun. Night, June 4)

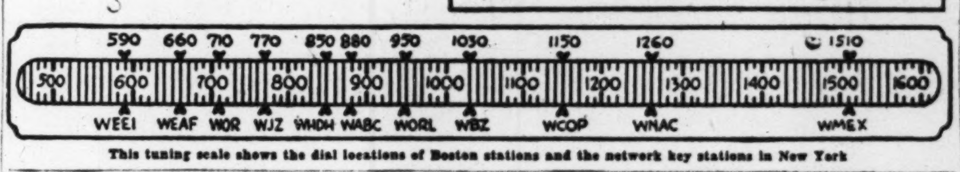
Ringling Bros and Barnum & Bailey Circus

Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00 and $3.60 Including Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Aft'n Except Sat. and Sund.
Entire Upper Balcony 90c
TICKETS NOW at GARDEN and FILENE'S

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sports program
3:15	Mr. Jones; Talk	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Browns baseball game	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch; orch.	'Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Army Information	WHDH Studio Orchestra	'Right to Happiness': sk	Browns baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	News; Tony Pastor's Or.
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Browns baseball game	Ella Fitzgerald, songs
4:30	"Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Browns baseball game	Alvino Rey's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	E. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Program of Songs	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Review; Music	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader": Songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	'Let Yourself Go': com-	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	edy; Milton Berle, mc.	Robert St. John, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30	American Melody	'The Symphonette,' with	Ronald Colman; drama,	'Confidentially Yours'	Roundtable Discussion:
7:45	Hour: songs; or.	M. Piastro, conductor	"Blithe Spirit"	"Strings With Wings"	"Winning the Peace"
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardiner;	"A Date With Judy"	'Pick & Pat Time': Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	comedy; or.; News	Ann Rutherford; guest	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	Tax program
9:00	Burns and Allen;	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater": dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	Lawrence Tibbett	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater": dr.	'Return of Nick Carter'	"Music Hour"
9:30	Morton Gould-Alec	Frankie Master's Or.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour"
9:45	Templeton Show	Dance orchestra; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"Government Seizure	"Music Hour"
10:00	Norman Corwin dr.:	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	of Business"	News service
10:15	"New York"	Gaslight Harmonies	Bob Hope Variety Show	Treasury Star Parade	"This Is France"
10:30	Rep. Harry Jeffrey	Symphonic Gems	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Jan Savitt's Orch.
10:45	J. Fagginger-Auer.	Symphonic Gems	Red Skelton and Co.	Music; Weather	Bea Wain, songs
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Claude Thornhill's Or.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Seven Seas: music	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
11:30	Romance; drama	Koussevitzky Receives	Music You Want	"Sinfonietta": Alfred	Day's End: music
11:45	Romance; drama	Am Composers' Tribute	Music You Want	Wallenstein, cond.	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship: re-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Church in Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; [illegible]	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	The Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Across Caribbean	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	Food Fair; Talk	The Breakfast Club	Hum and Strum, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River": drama	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15	American Stories	Music; Laraine O'Day	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	"Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life': sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	'Mystery Melody': with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow: dr.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Trio	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hollywood News; Music	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Or.; pianist	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	American Woman's Jury	Religious program
2:00	Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	'Guiding Light': drama	Cedric Foster, news	"Gardenias for You"
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	"Today's Children": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	"Ladies' Be Seated"	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	"Ladies' Be Seated"	Hymn recital	Patterns in Rhythm	F. Hawkins' Or.; Sports
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	First game: Red Sox-	Sports program
3:15	Music; "Parade"	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	St. Louis Browns	News program
3:30	News; Snapshots	Drama: Dept. of Edu-	Pepper Young's Family	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Garden	cation; speaker; orch.	"Right to Happiness"	Second game: Red Sox-	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	"Juke Box Serenade"	Backstage Wife: sketch	St. Louis Browns base-	News, Fats Waller's Or.
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	ball	Dick Todd, songs
4:30	Life to the Front	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Second game: Red Sox-	Count Basie's Orch.
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	St. Louis Browns base-	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	"Five O'Clock Fol-	Easy Rhythms	"When a Girl Marries"	ball	News; Victory Garden
5:15	lies": E Howe, mc	Dick Tracy, sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Red Sox-St. Louis	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Chick Carter": sk.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Gaslight Harmonies	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbit; Parade	WAVES' Parade	Robert St. John, news	Parade; 'Terry's Tunes'	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Frank Petty; Four Bells	"Halls of Montezuma":	Irish-American Musical
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	Frontline Headlines	Marine Corps Series	Program
8:00	Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Bartletts": drama	garde; H Sosnick's Or	Nita Rose; Don Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan, music
9:00	F. Sinatra Show;	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Gersh-
9:15	Bob Burns, guest	Network program	guest, Wm. Gargan	'Return of Nick Carter'	win's Concerto in F
9:30	Jack Carson Show;	Johnny Long's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy in 'Tall	Classical Album: Gersh-
9:45	Lauritz Melchior	Dance orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	Like a Queen'	win's Concerto in F
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Local sports
10:15	Irish Music	"Top of the Evening"	Musical Knowledge	"San Quentin on the	Local sports
10:30	Report to Nation:	"The Symphonette," M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Air": music; speaker	Local sports
10:45	Quentin Reynolds	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Seven Seas: Music	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Frank Sinatra, songs
11:30	Joseph Schuster,	Fishermen's program	Pauline Lord; J E Brom-	Donald Nelson, talk	Day's End: music
11:45	cellist; Orchestra	Musical program; News	berg: "Anna Christie"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Career Angel," by Gerard M. Murray. Featuring Glenn Anders and Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Jane Eyre," Joan Fontaine, Orson Welles. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Uncensored," Phyllis Clavert, Eric Portman. 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Lady Let's Dance," James Ellison. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton. 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.

Kenmore—"His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter. 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8:06. "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Vera Zorina. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:25.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey, Donald Crisp. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol, Anne Rooney. 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30.

Modern—"Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45.

Orpheum—"See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:45, 10. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"Lady Let's Dance," James Ellison. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton. 9:40 a. m., 1, 4:20, 7:40.

RKO-Boston—"The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:40, 10. Stage Show: 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:05.

Scollay—"Buffalo Bill," Maureen O'Hara, Joel McCrea. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

State—"See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

South Station Theater—"Russia's Foreign Policy," "Ballet Russe," John Nesbit present "Women in the House," "Speaking of Animals," "A Grantland Rice Sportlight," "Defective Detective," cartoons and latest newsreels.

Telepix—"Russia's Foreign Policy," "Hell's Canyon," "Music in the South American Way," "Golf Hints," "Heroes on the Mend at Coral Gables and Palm Springs," cartoons and latest newsreels.

Uptown—"Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Rosie the Riveter," Jan Frazee, Frank Albertson. 1:15, 4:35, 8.

Washington Street Olympia — "Buffalo Bill," "Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara, Linda Darnell. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. "You Can't Ration Love," 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Standing Room Only," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery 1:45, 7:45. **Allston:** "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Sing a Jingle." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. **Regent:** "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore. "Mystery Broadcast," Ruth Terry.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Cry Havoc," Ann Sothern, Joan Blondell. "Frisco Kid," James Cagney. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Dudes are Pretty People." Continuous performance. **Coolidge Corner:** "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis. **Cleveland Circle:** "The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Timber Queen," M. Beth Hughes. 1:45, 8. **Harvard:** "The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. "Memphis Belle." 2, 8. **University:** "The Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 2:50, 6:15, 9:55. "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Frisco Kid," James Cagney. 3:37, 9:12. "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. 2:08, 7:38. **Park:** "Lady in the Dark," Ray Milland, Ginger Rogers. "Return of the Vampire," Bela Lugosi.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. "Memphis Belle." 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown.

LEXINGTON—Lexington—"The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield. 2:30, 8:15. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. "Something to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. "Hi Good Lookin'," Eddie Quillan, Harriet Hilliard. 1:58, 5:08, 8:18. **Mystic:** "Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. 3:35, 7, 9:50. "Uncensored," Eric Portmand. 2:10, 8:25. **Orpheum:** "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes, Lynn Merrick. 2:15, 8. "The Lodger," Laird Cregor. 3:30, 9:15. **Strand:** "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. **Maplewood:** "March of Time," 2:09, 8:09. "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 2:32, 8:32.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. **Fellsway:** "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "Hi Ya, Sailor," Donald Woods.

MELROSE—Melrose: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. Selected Shorts.

NATICK—Colonial: "Gun Ho," Randolph Scott, Alan Curtis. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Frisco Kid," James Cagney, Margaret Lindsey. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter, Lynn Merrick. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Dudes Are Pretty People." 2, 8. **Strand:** "Standing Room Only," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Hey, Rookie." 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Where Are Your Children," Jackie Cooper. **Strand:** "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. **Capitol and Ball Square:** "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Memphis Belle."

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Government Girl," Sonny Tufts, Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters, Harriet Hilliard. 2:08, 7:53. "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. 3:22, 9:07.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "The Navy Way."

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. **Coolidge:** "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Phantom Lady," Ella Raines, Franchot Tone.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "The McGuerines from Brooklyn," William Bendix, Grace Bradley. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Frisco Kid," James Cagney, Margaret Lindsey. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Open • ORPHEUM 9:15 a. m. • STATE 11:15 a. m.
HURRY—HURRY LAST 2 DAYS!
"See Here, Private Hargrove" with Robt. WALKER DONNA REED
plus Thrills! Chills: Romance! Laughter!
"The WHISTLER" RICHARD DIX Gloria Stuart J. Carroll Naish
JOIN WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS NOW!

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FOLLOW THE BOYS 50 STARS! 4 BANDS! 20 SONGS!
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JOAN FONTAINE ORSON WELLES JANE EYRE
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NOW! METROPOLITAN
Ray MILLAND • Ruth HUSSEY • Donald CRISP 'THE UNINVITED'
Plus "SLIGHTLY TERRIFIC"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW BELITA in "LADY, LET'S DANCE" Plus Second Big Feature

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Deanna Durbin-Franchot Tone his butler's sister
also Warner Baxter "CRIME DOCTOR"

BOSTON (STAGE)

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Thrilling American Musical "STOVEPIPE HAT" COMPANY OF 100
MAIL ORDERS NOW — SEATS THURSDAY
EVES. (Exc. Sat.) $1.20-$3.60. SAT. EVE. $1.20-$4.20. MATS.: 1st Wk. Wed. & Sat., 2nd Wk. Decoration Day & Sat. $1.20-$3.00. PRICES INC. TAX.

COLONIAL — Tonight 8:30
"458 LAUGHS!"
JOHN GOLDEN'S NEW HIT
3 IS A FAMILY
HIT SHOW! HIT PRICES!
Nites 90c to $2.40 Incl. tax
MATINEES WED.-SAT. 90c to $1.80

WILBUR 2 WEEKS BEG. MON., MAY 22
Ethel Barrymore THE CORN IS GREEN
EVES. $1.20-$3.00. WED. and SAT. MATS. $1.20-$2.40 (Inc. Tax). SEATS THURS.

WILBUR—Eves. 8:30 Mat. Tom'w
"A GORGEOUS COMEDY"—GAFFNEY, American
CAREER ANGEL
A New Play by GERARD M. MURRAY
with GLENN ANDERS • WHITFORD KANE
EVES. $1.20-$3.00. WED. and SAT. MATS. $1.20-$2.40 (Inc. Tax)

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Cry Havoc
Wednesday Review Day May 17 "ALGIERS" and "THE EAGLE"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

The Dramatic Thunderbolt "DECISION"
RAYMOND GREENLEAF • GWEN ANDERSON • JOHN DE SHAY
AMBASSADOR THEA., 49th W. of Bway. CI. 7-0700
Evgs., incl. Sun., 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sunday

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ-WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN - ANNABELLA - OSCAR KARLWEIS
J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th, West of 8th Ave. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
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OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts
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THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION
PAUL ROBESON
JOSE FERRER — UTA HAGEN
OTHELLO
EDITH KING — JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., West 44th. Eves. 8:30 Sharp
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RUTH GORDON in OVER TWENTY-ONE
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
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ZASU PITTS in RAMSHACKLE INN
"A Humdinger of a play as utterly delightful as 'Arsenic and Old Lace'"—Rascoe, World-Tel.
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LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER • DENNIS KING • DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40.
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German Manpower Hard Hit as Allies Smash Forward Along Entire Italian Front

Continued from Page 1

break was endangering the flank of the Nazi line blocking British troops at the valley's mouth.

The German Radio said violent fighting was ranging against strong Allied forces heavily reinforced all along the line from Cassino to the sea, and that German troops had been forced to fall back in night retreats, especially in the coastal hills which make up two thirds of the fighting area.

Reviewing the five-day campaign, a member of the staff of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Commander in Chief in Italy, said Allied casualties had been less than expected.

The Liri Valley affords a strongly guarded corridor north toward Rome, and at its mouth fast British armor was massing for a big battle in the shadow of Cassino.

Although the French were plunging ahead, General Alexander's staff member emphasized that the Hitler Line which backs up the broken Gustav Line had not yet been reached.

Allied troops had smashed forward three to eight miles since they opened their full-scale spring offensive on May 11.

American troops have captured Spigno and French forces have beaten back disorganized elements of the German 71st Division, smashing the last organized enemy resistance south of the Liri River and wiping out the entire front-line defense zone of that sector, Allied headquarters in Naples announced.

Meanwhile British and Indian troops of the Eighth Army repulsed a series of Nazi counterattacks supported by tanks and recovered ground southwest of Cassino which the enemy had managed to regain in a series of violent thrusts.

The bag of prisoners taken since the Allied offensive started May 11 rose to 3,000, and official reports said the French virtually had destroyed the 131st Infantry Regiment of the 44th (Hoch und Deutschmeister) German Division.

The Americans climaxed their smash from the lower Garigliano to the base of the Aurunci Mountains by capturing Spigno.

They also ousted the enemy from the village of Capo Dacqua and forged on northwest to win Monte le Civita and two hills which are links in the last enemy defenses in this area.

The Germans counterattacked farther south and a fight raged for possession of Hill 108, with the enemy holding its western slopes.

Official reports said: "The Germans holding high ground west of the Fifth Army front now are dependent on rough mountain trails for their lines of communication but enemy demolitions made establishment of our lines of communication likewise difficult."

Flying 1,800 sorties in support of ground forces, the Mediterranean Air Force sent medium bombers against Piombino and Ancona Harbors, rail bridges at Orvieto and Pontedera, as well as industrial objectives at Portoferraio.

Eisenhower Works In Simple Quarters

By Reuters

London, May 16

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief, today is planning the greatest invasion in history in a bare room only 20 feet square in a nondescript neighborhood building.

Only the pacing of military police in their white helmets and leggings in front of the doorway distinguish this center of the Allies headquarters from neighboring buildings.

The usual maps hang on the walls in General Eisenhower's small office and the other contents consist of a massive walnut desk, loud speaker and a radio table. A private exit leads to the General's garage, and he can slip in and out unobserved.

In the basement of the headquarters' building is the most carefully guarded room in the world—the joint operations room. From here will be flashed the signal for the invasion of Hitler's Europe to begin and from here the battle will be directed, hour by hour.

Max Brand Killed In Garigliano Battle

Allied headquarters announced that Frederick Faust, war correspondent for Harper's Magazine and better known under the pen name of Max Brand as a fiction and movie writer, was killed in action on the lower Garigliano sector. Mr. Faust previously had been reported wounded. He was the 17th American correspondent killed covering the war since it began in 1939.

Associated Press

Gen. Wei Li-huang

Gen. Wei Li-huang, a seasoned veteran of many Sino-Japanese battles, is commanding Chinese forces in an offensive launched from southwestern China to regain an important section of the old Burma Road and to join Allied troops driving across northern Burma.

Meanwhile from Bern, Switzerland, came word that the Allied push into the Gustav Line, coupled with bombings and Partisan sabotage, has disrupted food deliveries and thrown Italy into the greatest confusion since the days following Mussolini's ouster.

Swiss dispatches from the border said at least 500,000 Italians were fleeing the southern war zone and had pushed into Rome, which already is short of housing with 200,000 persons bombed out of their homes.

Virtually no rail communications exist from Florence southward, dispatches said, and it has been impossible to shunt the refugees northward. Trucks and planes alone are available for transporting food to the south, it was said.

At the same time Italian Partisans, their numbers growing, have launched a series of hit-and-run offensives to parallel the Allied thrust into the Gustav Line, frontier reports disclosed.

Open fights between Fascists and anti-Fascists were reported from Northern Italy.

Air Over Europe:

Nazi Planes Raid Britain Again

The German Air Force, striking with possibly 300 planes in its own counterinvasion aerial offensive, attacked the southern coast of England May 15 for the second consecutive night and the Berlin Radio said the assault was concentrated on Portsmouth.

Defensive forces shot down six planes as the Nazis came over in two waves shortly after midnight. Four other coastal towns felt the weight of enemy bombs as the raiders spread through the dark sky. A hospital was hit, causing a number of casualties.

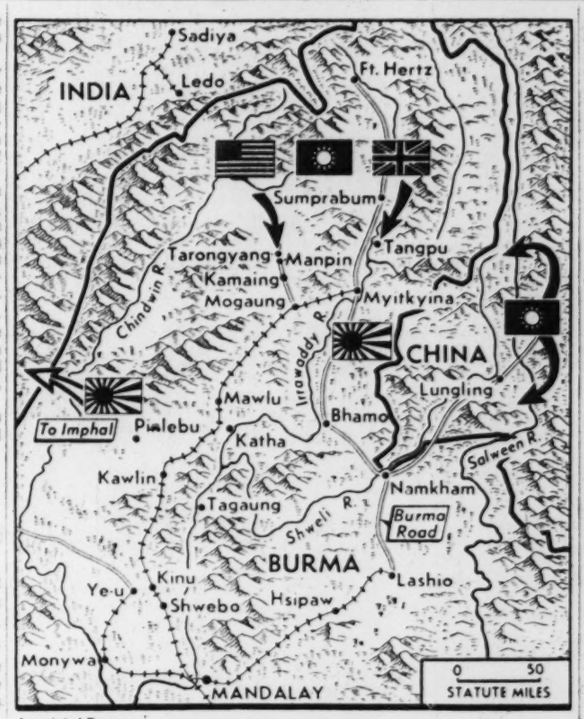
Allied operations from British bases during the night were confined to attacks by Mosquito planes against the industrial city of Ludwigshafen, objectives in Northwest Germany, and an enemy airfield in France. Four aircraft failed to return from these and mine-laying missions.

Ludwigshafen was last bombed the night of May 10 by Mosquitos, which have made seven night penetrations over Germany this month.

After a week of the most intensive bombardment in preparation for the impending invasion, Allied aerial activity from British bases has been on a greatly reduced scale for the past 60 hours. It appeared to be a grim pause for more new crushing blows.

The German operation against the South Coast seemed in about the same strength as the May 14 sharp attack against the Southwest Coast. In that foray, the Nazis lost 15 planes, and since 5 per cent of any night attacking force is considered a good average, the Luftwaffe might have used as many as 300 planes.

The Nazi loss of only six planes in the second raid was attributed to the fact that the Germans hit Channel targets and did not cross England to the West Coast, thus avoiding the longer exposure to British defenses.



Associated Press

Chinese Drive Toward Burma

Black arrows indicate Allied drives in the Burma-China theater, where, the Chinese High Command announced May 15, large Chinese forces have launched an offensive across the Salween River in an effort to link up with Allied forces driving southward in Northern Burma. This area lies east of the India-Burma border sector, where Japanese (white arrow) have pushed into India in region of Imphal.

Commons to Meet In Secret May 18

By the Associated Press

London, May 16

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today announced a secret session of Commons for May 18 to discuss future sittings, declaring "we are moving in slightly exceptional times."

Asked whether "within 12 hours of our making any change the Germans won't know all about it," Mr. Eden replied:

"I am quite prepared to give my reasons in secret."

The wartime security measure which banned publication of Parliamentary meeting dates was lifted last month.

Russia:

Soviet Airmen Bomb Nazi Convoy

Soviet air blows at German sea and land transportation and local activity on two sectors of the otherwise dormant battle front were reported by the Russian High Command.

A radiocast communiqué, recorded by the Soviet monitor in London, said Russian airmen caught a convoy of 41 ships in the Norwegian port of Kirkenes and sank three transports totaling 19,000 tons, a self-propelled barge, an auxiliary vessel, and a patrol cutter.

Three Nazi transports were set on fire, and one was beached, the communiqué added. Two other transports and an escort vessel were reported damaged.

Nazi rail concentrations in the vicinity of Lwow in Old Poland were bombed and fires and explosions were started among German military trains and supply depots at Ravarusukaya, Itrj, Dvinsk, Ukhno, and Dobrozin, the Soviet High Command said.

A supplemental communiqué told of local fighting southeast of Stanislawow in Old Poland and northwest of Tirospol on the lower Dnestr.

The Russians said the Germans had pressed back Soviet formations and captured a small hill at Stanislawow, but added the situation was restored later with about 100 Germans slain.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Capture 3 Albanian Towns

Large-scale operations by Yugoslav Partisans in Central Albania have liberated the important towns of Koritza, Elbasani, and Berati and give-and-take battles are in progress on all fronts in Yugoslavia, a communiqué from Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) said.

Particularly fierce battles are in progress in Bosnia and Croatia, while in general the Germans are striving desperately to clear important lines of communication at any cost, said the radiocast bulletin.

Partisan detachments have thrown back German troops in Western Bosnia which had penetrated to Sanski Most and Sitnica, and besides inflicting heavy losses wrecked an engine and 45 carriages on the Dobjo-Derventa line, the communiqué added.

China:

Chinese Cutting Path to India

Chinese troops have captured several strategic points in a further advance west of the Salween River in the new offensive to open a path to India, the Chinese High Command announced in Chungking.

The Chinese Expeditionary Force, with its American advisers, is receiving the continuous support of the American Air Force, the communiqué said.

Sweeping forward in China's first big offensive in seven years of war, the forces of "100-victory" Marshal Wei Li-huang advanced through important Mamien Pass, 40 miles northeast of the Japanese base of Tengchung north of the Burma Road and reached the Shwele River.

Farther south, the Chinese virtually encircled a considerable number of Japanese in the vicinity of Tatangtzu, 29 miles northeast of Tengchung.

The Chinese also occupied Hongmoshu, 21 miles east of Tengchung, and captured the ruins of Pingka, 24 miles southeast of the Burma Road town of Lungling, one of the principal Japanese bases in China's southwestern Province of Yunnan.

Tengchung is approximately 110 air-lines miles southeast of the positions held by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese and Americans who are pushing the two-lane Ledo Highway from India toward Myitkyina.

Information furnished by the Chinese High Command suggested that the Chinese were developing a pincers movement against the Japanese-occupied section of the Burma Road. Dispatches from the front said the Chinese already were at work reconstructing ruined portions of the Burma road to link it up with the Ledo Road and establish a land connection with the outside world.

Considering the difficult territory where troops must fight along trails up 11,000-foot mountains, the five-day-old offensive apparently was going extremely well.

Meanwhile, the overshadowed but important battle of Honan Province in Central China fluc- Kyanyintang, a Lunghai railway tinuing to hold out at Loyang, but with the Japanese hurling tanks in repeated attacks at the outskirts in an effort to smash Chinese lines and storm the city.

To the west of Loyang, Japanese forces striking southward from Shansi Province occupied Kyanyintang, a Lunchai railway town 75 miles east of Tungkwan, the gateway city to China's Northwest.

Southeast of Loyang, the Chinese pressed attacks against Chumatien on the Peiping-Hankow railway about 120 miles south of Chenghsien. It was at Chumatien that the Japanese made a junction and completed conquest of the Peiping-Hankow railway, but the Chinese have reopened a gap between the Japanese by recapturing Suiping to the north.

Tokyo Claims:

Bombers Attack U. S. Army Air Base

Tokyo announced May 15 that Japanese forces had attacked a United States Army air base at Suichwan, Kiangsi Province, China—a base from which heavy bombers might attack Formosa, the Philippines, and even parts of Japan's home islands.

The announcement, without confirmation from Allied quarters, was contained in an Imperial Headquarters communiqué broadcast by the Tokyo Radio and said "the main enemy force in the base was wiped out."

The communiqué claimed seven of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's fighters were shot down, "of which three are uncertain," in a three-wave attack by Japanese fighters and bombers. It declared 38 other planes were set afire or damaged on the ground, and only five Japanese planes were lost.

Suichwan, 225 miles north-northeast of Japanese-occupied Canton, lies about 700 miles east of Kunming, pioneer base of the United States 14th Air Force.

India:

Japan Attacks In New Sector

A new Japanese thrust close to the borders of India, 220 miles southwest of Imphal, was reported by the Southeast Asia Command which said an attack was repulsed 10 miles west of Daletme.

Daletme is only 11 miles east of the India frontier in the Kaladan River Valley and is about 50 miles northeast of Buthedaung, the high-water point of the British spring advance against Akyab on the Bay of Bengal Coast. The British recently announced the abandonment of Buthedaung for more defensible positions following a Japanese flanking thrust in the vicinity of Paletwa, 35 miles to the northeast.

The Southeast Asia communiqué said a Japanese attack west of Labawa in the Kaladan Valley also was repulsed.

New Guinea:

Australians Near Bunabun Harbor

Australian troops were reported advancing unopposed toward the last Japanese strongholds on the northeast shoulder of New Guinea as Allied airmen bombed the enemy's battered air bases at the other end of the huge island with relentless fury.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's spokesman said the Aussies had advanced some 40 miles from captured Alexishafen to the vicinity of Bunabun Harbor—halfway to the Japanese air base at Hansa Bay. Bunabun is 16 miles beyond Cape Croisilles, which was reached last week.

Both Hansa Bay and Wewak to the northwest, by-passed by the American landings at Hollandia and Aitape, have undergone a merciless bombing and strafing for months.

How Allies Cut Supply Line Of Germans in Cassino Area

Continued from Page 1

with which the enemy strove to prevent bridge-building.

Opposite the bridgehead and north of it the Germans have their main defenses across the Liri Valley through which the Allies must advance toward Rome, with possession of Highway No. 6 as the main objective.

The attackers there have regained some of the ground they previously lost. Grouped to command the highway the Germans have Mark 3 and Mark 4 tanks and artillery batteries.

The undulating ground in the valley and numerous streams and farmsteads have been turned into defense positions, and the flooded fields constitute readymade tank traps.

In the Adriatic section an Allied counterattack has regained the ground lost May 13, and on the Anzio beachhead there is only artillery activity.

London Orchestra Seeks Barbirolli as Conductor

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—John Barbirolli, conductor from 1937 to 1942 of the New York Philharmonic Symphony who now conducts Manchester's Halle Orchestra, has been offered the permanent conductorship of the London Symphony Orchestra.

New Weapon Razes Enemy Emplacement

By the Associated Press

London, May 16

A new and secret Allied invasion weapon capable of destroying certain enemy emplacements within less than five minutes was demonstrated recently to Prime Minister Winston Churchill during an inspection of British troops somewhere in England.

Prime Ministers W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada and Jan Christiaan Smuts of the Union of South Africa accompanied Mr. Churchill.

All looked with keen interest as this weapon did its job with spectacular power and then shouting infantry went in to simulate a mopping-up charge.

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Problems of Smaller Allies Tackled in London and Cairo

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 16—As politicians and newspapermen discuss at length on the hopes and fears of the coming second front, some earnest conversations—and some disputes—continue here in London and in Cairo in the aim of settling a number of important issues before the actual fighting begins. Poland, Greece and Yugoslavia are the nations mainly affected.

Superficially these issues may be summed up as the relations of these countries or rather their Governments in Exile with the Soviet Union.

It is, however, more correct to interpret the situation as the consequence of the impact of Russia's military successes and socio-political outlook upon conditions among these three smaller Allies which long have been ripe for treatment.

The Russo-Polish issue is still unsettled, though rumors continue about negotiations in or via Washington. There are stories of possible Soviet concessions on a new Russo-Polish frontier in exchange for political concessions through reconstruction of the Polish Government in London and of leadership of the Polish Army.

Disunity Among Poles

Apart from this Russo-Polish problem [these two countries still haven't diplomatic relations] there is also distressing disunity within the Polish Government in Exile.

This came into the open during the past few weeks and rose to sudden fury at a recent meeting of the Polish National Council.

The immediate issue then concerned the question of anti-Semitism and arose out of the sentences passed upon some Polish soldiers of Jewish origin who were arrested for desertion after they had left units to try to join the British Army.

Socialist members tabled a motion of no confidence in Gen. Marjan Kukiel, Minister of War, demanding his dismissal, while others, holding Gen. Kazimierz Sosnowski equally responsible, also called for his removal.

In fact this National Council meeting resolved itself into a general showdown between the Army authorities and the Socialists.

Rumor of Rightist Plot

At the moment this crisis hasn't been resolved, and in middle comes a strange rumor of a possible plot of the Extreme Right to oust Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and establish some kind of military junta, replacing the present political Cabinet.

How true this report is it is impossible to estimate, especially under existing conditions in the National Council. The temptation to attribute such motives to military circles is understandable.

The removal of General Kukiel and General Sosnowski from the present posts is acceptable to Moscow which has, through its press, repeatedly told the world how it regards them.

At the same time if these military leaders can be charged with reactionism it cannot be disputed that some political leaders would not be sorry to see them depart for any shortsighted reasons of personal ambition which also are not likely to help Poland in the long run.

In this connection it also is worth noting that hitherto in Cabinet meetings it is the Socialists who have been the strongest opponents of any territorial concessions to Russia, so that removal of military leaders won't automatically bring the Polish Cabinet round to a viewpoint agreeable to Russia.

Premier Mikolajczyk holds a position as leader of Polish Socialists and as such naturally must follow decisions of the Socialist Party. Just now the question appears to be whether he is to defend, not Poland's prewar frontiers, but its postwar independence.

Much therefore depends upon whether a disciplined agreement and understanding among Polish political leaders themselves can precede agreement with Russia.

[Secretary of State Hull said today that he knew of no specific proposal with official American sponroship for settlement of the Russian-Polish disputes.]

Concerning Yugoslavia King Peter has been continuing negotiations here with most of the leaders of the Serb, Croat, and Slovene politicians who were members of earlier political Cabinets.

A Stopgap Regime

Reports that a new political government may soon succeed the present bureaucrat government of Dr. Bozhidar Pouricth momentarily lack confirmation, though there is general agreement that the Pouricth government is a stopgap regime which has no support beyond itself.

King Peter, it is reliably reported, has also been having conversations with some British representatives in which the problem of Gen. Draja Mihailovic has been the main topic of conversation.

Efforts to get the King to dismiss Gen. Draja Mihailovic [on the grounds that he has been a traitor to the Allied cause] have hitherto been unsuccessful, despite the fact a majority of the British press have long hinted that otherwise King Peter may go down with the "sinking ship."

General Mihailovic, according to reliable reports, already has offered his resignation on the grounds that the British no longer support him, but his Serbian forces in Serbia refuse to accept his resignation.

Tito's Strength Weighed

Regarding the present visit of two representatives of the Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz [Tito]—Gen. Vladimir Velebit and Major Vogelnik, the former of whom speaks fluent English, are making a good impression.

But in Serb circles here it is maintained that General Tito will never receive strong support from Serbs at home because, though he is of a Serb family from the Leika district, his father and grandfather were both Generals in the Austrian Army and that this doesn't make an appeal to present-day Serbs.

In view of this confused situation it is not surprising again to hear rumors of the possible establishment of an independent Croatia, but it is needless to say that there is nothing of this kind from official quarters.

Situation in Greece

As for Greece, the 25 delegates representing all shades of Greek political opinion, many of them recently arrived from within Greece itself, are now meeting in a village "somewhere in Lebanon."

It is hoped that they will achieve a national agreement, particularly through the broadening of the Political Committee and amnesty for those Greeks who a while ago refused to obey the orders of the Tsouderos Government.

The problem of a monarchy has faced into the background, since it is now generally agreed that the King won't return to Greece until the promised plebiscite has been taken.

Partisans Ready

By the Associated Press

The Yugoslav Partisan Army—potentially 600,000 strong—already has freed one half of Yugoslavia and will open a general counteroffensive against the Germans when Europe is invaded from the west, Marshal Josip Broz [Tito] has declared in interviews with two Allied correspondents at his mountain headquarters.

Allied Tactics Blaze Trail to New Italy

Use of former captives as adjunct of invading armies boosts prestige of Badoglio regime.

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent significant changes in Italy's international status appear to hint at even more important diplomatic developments during the coming months.

So far as the immediate future is concerned, the decision of the Allied governments to give Italian war prisoners an opportunity to join United Nations forces about to invade the European Continent constitutes a much more momentous decision than is generally realized.

The decision reportedly is the result of diplomatic action undertaken by the Badoglio Government, and must, therefore, be regarded as indicative of the growing diplomatic prestige of the National Coalition Cabinet.

While the United States War Department has announced that Italian prisoners will be accepted as volunteers for service in special units which will not engage in actual combat, the British Government is said to be ready to form Italian pioneer and combat units.

Soviet Influence Seen

The British step would seem to have been motivated by the recent Russian decision to form a special Italian "expeditionary" corps of 50,000 former prisoners of war, later to be included in the Italian Army. The Russian action is the military counterpart of Moscow's recent diplomatic recognition of the Italian Government. Its political repercussions may be of equal consequence.

On the whole, there is little doubt that the formation of the revised Badoglio Government has played an important part in the acceleration of the trend toward Italy's political rehabilitation.

Anti-Fascist leaders in liberated Italy have admitted that they joined the Badoglio Government because the Allies had promised to help the Italian people. These same leaders had demanded a revision of the Italian armistice terms only a few days before.

Thus there is reason to believe that some of the terms accepted by Marshal Pietro Badoglio last September may be interpreted rather "flexibly—possibly subject to revision in proportion to the extent of Italy's eventual contribution to the war against Germany and Japan.

Significance of Italy

This aspect of the Italian problem takes on added significance at a time when there are hints of coming major developments on the Italian front.

It seems important to emphasize that it would be difficult to reverse the above trend.

Today, it is true, the United States War Department cautiously speaks of furtherance of Italy's "cobelligerent" efforts. The British Government intends to designate Italian war prisoners now fighting with the Allies as Italian "co-operators." But Allied policy workers can hardly have failed to realize that continued increases in Italian co-operation would lead to Italy's virtual admission to the ranks of the United Nations.

That there will be some international opposition to such a trend seems certain. Yet Italy's importance for the reconstruction of Europe is far from negligible.

New Italy Rising

There is a new spirit manifesting itself in Italy today. It is the spirit of men who have come out from under two decades of totalitarianism with new and revolutionary concepts of political organization.

The Italian Movement for European Federation gave voice to these sentiments at its first meeting at Milan last August. It declared that "militarism, despotism, and wars can be abolished only through the creation of a European federation to which the sovereign rights of the states are transferred which concern the interests of all Europeans—rights which today in the hands of national states bring about destruction.

"Armaments, international trade, the fixing of national frontiers, the administration of colonial territories not yet ripe for self-government, safeguards for the re-establishment of authoritarian regimes—in short, the administration of peace and freedom throughout the whole of Europe—must be subject to the legislative, executive and judicial authority of the European federation."

Associated Press

Former Italian Prisoners Study English

Former Italian prisoners of war, who volunteered for noncombat duty in the United States Army, learn Army terms in English at Fort Warren, Wyo., from Sergeant Mario C. Yon of Long Island, N. Y. The Italians have abandoned Fascist salute and wear regulation Army clothing.

Nazi Army Cut to 3,000,000, U. S. Military Sources Find

Continued from Page 1

ing on what the Allied invasion opportunities really are:

The defense of the West and the South has been reinforced by about 64 additional divisions.

A gap has been created in the Southeast by the destruction of 50 divisions which it is imperative to fill, but there is no known reserve from which to draw.

The German Army has more divisions in the field now, despite three years' enormous losses, than it had when it invaded Russia in full strength.

It is this condition which leads to the conclusion that Germany is faking its numerical strength by reducing the strength of old divisions while retaining their names.

On this appraisal military observers here make these carefully considered observations:

"It is extremely difficult to believe that the German commanders have spread their manpower resources evenly. Their swift concentration of picked troops at danger points (as for example in Italy) points the other way.

Gap in Defenses Possible

"It may be that somewhere on this vast perimeter there is a considerable sector so thinly held as to virtually constitute a gap, and that the Germans are juggling with divisional names and using every trick of propaganda to conceal the fact. If so, it will be revealed in dramatic fashion when the Allies apply concerted pressure all round the circumference. But in these days of expert aerial reconnaissance, it is possible that troop assignments will be disclosed before full pressure is applied. It may be that the Germans plan to make swift withdrawals from outlying fronts—from Norway, Italy, the Baltic States, or Eastern Poland—if they fail to hold the Allied invasions in coastal areas.

"The general and valid conclusion is that the Germans are caught on the horns of a dilemma. Their dependence on the resources of the conquered satellite territories has compelled them to defend far-flung battle fronts when their diminishing manpower calls insistently for withdrawal and concentration.

"In the coming months, they will be caught widely, and therefore weakly, extended. For that reason, they are bound to make a supreme effort to throw back the invading Allied forces, or at least to effect a stalemate in the West before the Russians get at their vitals on the other side. German propaganda in support of a compromise peace with the British Commonwealth and the United States has not ceased. Nor will it, for it is their only hope.

"The survey of the manpower situation is encouraging enough in that it clearly indicates the inevitability of Germany's eventual collapse in the field. It also indicates that the enemy will stick at nothing and will use the pick of his troops to defeat and bog down the forthcoming invasions. A review of German preparations and precautions in the occupied countries provides ample illustration of that point."

It is pointed out in connection with the supposed advantage which the Germans have in utilizing interior lines of communication that usually a military machine which can radiate its power from a central reservoir to the circumferences, switching its principal concentration to given points at will either for attack or for defense, is in a superior position. But it is questioned whether this proposition holds true under all conditions, and specifically whether it holds true under Germany's present condition.

"If," it is pointed out, "a centrally situated antagonist enjoys over-all superiority in weight, he can bring power to bear wherever he chooses and so demolish his opponents piecemeal. If he is approximately equal to them in weight, 'interior lines' are still a substantial advantage, because he can effect any necessary concentration more rapidly than they. But what if he is markedly inferior in numbers in air and sea power? Surely, in that situation, the fact that he is inside a circumference, which he must maintain, is a deadly disadvantage, because he is pinned down at every point on the circle, whereas his opponents are free to exploit the latest advantages of exterior lines by hitting everywhere at once if they so choose."

Summing of Conclusions

It is on the basis of the foregoing facts that these military sources consider themselves fortified in these three conclusions which, though previously advanced by others, seem more demonstrable today than ever:

1. That Germany's 3,000,000-man army cannot adequately defend the whole of the European perimeter when the Allies come into full operation in the West.

2. That the Germans are concealing their numerical weakness by keeping all the original Nazi divisions, with their names, in being, while drastically reducing their strength.

3. That the advantage of Germany's "interior" lines of communication are considerably exaggerated, and that in actuality, because of its inferiority in air and sea power, the "interior lines" may prove a liability.

Army of 3,000,000

It is generally agreed that the German Army musters some 3,000,000 men comprising 320 divisions.

Approximately 195 of these divisions are on the Russian front between the Baltic and the Black Sea.

Approximately 125 divisions are in Western Europe and the latter are believed to be deployed about as follows: Norway, 12; Finland, 7; Denmark, 5; France, with Belgium and Holland, 51; Italy, 25; Hungary, Yugoslavia and Albania, 15; Grece, Crete and the Dodecanese Islands, 10.

Railroads of France Creak Under Raids and Sabotage

Continued from Page 1

rate that transport within France is sorely strained.

A clear indication of this strain is a German order sharply curtailing all French passenger traffic on the railways after May 15. As early as April, according to dispatches from the French frontier reaching here, "the Germans had indefinitely suspended normal timetables for passenger and freight service on French railroads and that German Army authorities, now in complete charge of the roads, permitted civilian transport only subject to military requirements."

The decay of German transportation in France is due mainly to the Allied air blows, but is hastened by systematic sabotage on the part of the French Underground. The Nazis are particularly at a loss to curb railway sabotage, because the French railway brotherhoods are among the most anti-fascist and most anti-German of French trade unions.

The special corps of railway guards, recruited from French fascist ruffians, has been unable to deal with the "internal" sabotage of the communication lines. The Nazis now are reported not only to have taken over the administration of the railways but to have imported from Germany 5,000 German railway employees to occupy vital communication centers.

Moreover, if German technical services are succeeding in repairing rapidly even heavily destroyed railway tracks, stations, and other ground facilities, they find it increasingly difficult to replace the destroyed or deteriorated rolling stock. A Swiss report indicates that during recent Allied air attacks on the three major railway centers of Rouen-Sotteville, Mantes-Gassicourt, and Paris-La Capelle, not less than 1,200 railway cars of all kind were completely smashed. The French Underground is expert in blowing up or in disabling temporarily numerous locomotives.

When the Nazi armies entered France in 1940 they found a very large stock of French locomotives and cars of all kinds at their service. Today, however, large-scale confiscations carried out by the Nazis have considerably whittled down this material. While in 1939, the French rolling stock consisted of 16,000 locomotives, 434,000 freight cars, and 27,500 passenger coaches, in September, 1943, according to the Franco-Swiss Economic Review, the number of locomotives had gone down to 11,300, that of the freight cars to 210,000, and passenger coaches to 17,700.

Although French railway repair shops now are working 60 hours a week, the workers, besides their apparent lack of good will, find increased difficulty in mending material which should have been replaced a long time ago.

Sharp curtailment of French civil traffic may again set up a reserve of available rolling stock on which the German authorities may draw. But in doing so they rapidly are strangling French economic life, on which they depend for part of their military supplies. Coal transportation in France, for instance, has become a major problem, and coal stocks in French factories have run down to a five- to six-day level while, for the same reason, electricity supply for French industries has had to be cut drastically.

Were Germans Beaten to Punch in Italy?

Continued from Page 1

be two good reasons for Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's full-scale offensive in Italy at this particular time. In the first place, he may have learned that Marshal Kesselring was intending to attack him.

This is not so absurd an idea as at first might seem probable. The German General Staff well may have got tired seeing 25 divisions tied up in Italy when it has been able to collect only about 50 divisions to guard France and the low countries from the dangers of invasion from the west. Marshal Kesselring may well have been ordered to attack with the object of throwing the Allies in Italy off balance and so being able to continue containing them in their present positions with a smaller force.

The object behind such action, of course, would be to reduce the number of German troops in Italy and so give more to Hitler's central reserve.

Alternately, General Alexander may have got intelligence reports that Marshal Kesselring already had started to thin out his forces, and he may have attacked to prevent his doing so.

If either of these surmises is correct, it follows that we need not necessarily expect an immediate and deep penetration of the German lines south of Cassino. If the Allies can prevent the Germans from thinning out, they may be doing all that is expected of them at the moment, and eventual annihilation of the Germans in Italy may be accomplished more cheaply if the greatest Allied punches are reserved until others are falling on the Reich from the west and east as well.

In any case, we can look to the future in Italy with confidence. Operations are in the hands of the man who saved the rear guard at Dunkirk, who piloted the weary remnants of the British and Indian armies out of Burma, and who captured Gen. Jürgen von Arnim and more than 250,000 Axis troops in Tunisia just over a year ago.

Confident Yanks in Britain Expect No Invasion Picnic

Continued from Page 1

man who is going to win this war. In the European theater, the Allies have air supremacy and sea supremacy. But it's obvious that these aren't enough. The one thing that will crush Hitler is victory over the German armies on the field of battle. These articles are written on the eve of that tremendous test.

The man who will fight this battle for good or ill is the line soldier, the foot slogger, the little guy.

The newspapers today are full of the "glamour boys of war—the aviators—and they deserve every word of praise they get. I've seen them and they've dash and flair Their leather helmets wear a plume. They're almost inexpressibly gallant.

The Navy has come in for its share of praise, too.

But with the invasion, the focus is going to shift. It's going to be the infantry now.

The infantry is the "you-and-I" of the Army. It's the G. I. Joes. It's the underdog. It's the chap who gripes and groans and endures. It's the guy who carries the incredible load the impossible distance—who toils and sweats and succeeds. In this grim invasion test ahead, it's the infantrymen who must hold the beachheads, who must expand them, who must meet Hitler's own infantry man to man. The thing has started up again in Italy.

Tough Job

The doughboy will be fortunate if he takes off his clothes for the first month in the tough work ahead. Take it or leave it, this is no story for sissies. The American infantry knows it, understands it, accepts it—whether the public back home can stomach it or not. It's going to be a fight to survive. And these boys have been trained to survive.

That's one of the features of this Army. It establishes the mood that I'm trying to get over in this article.

What's the attitude of the average Yank soldier on the eve of his rendezvous with history?

His mood is "This is going to be a tough job, Baby, but I guess we can put it over."

I've chosen these colloquial words carefully. There's no braggadocio in the invasion Army's attitude. There is quiet confidence, but no overconfidence. If there's one thing that's been hammered home month after month since the war started, it's this: It's a hard task, it's a formidable enemy, and to survive everybody must do his part.

No Glamour

There's another thing lacking in this Army. There's no glamour and little passion. As to glamour, there isn't much of that sort of thing any more for infantry fighting in any army these days. In particular, this struggle has been a war without bands.

On the emotional approach to the big push, the American soldiers have their own viewpoint. It's different from that of their British Allies, from the Russians, from the Germans themselves. They probably are unique in the European theater of operations today.

The American soldiers don't hate anybody—much. They have not seen their homes destroyed. Their country isn't invaded. They themselves are a long way from home. They don't have the family feeling toward Britain that the Canadians and Anzacs have, though they like the place. They don't have the fanatic desire to kill Germans that the Russians have. Somebody has said you can't fight a war without hate. The Americans are doing it.

No Desire to Quit

The absence of hate hasn't left a vacuum. Half a dozen boys have expressed the same feeling to me. "I wouldn't leave now if I could," they say. They want to see the thing finished. And they've made up their minds that the road home lies through Germany.

In an intellectual way, they understand that somebody has got to do something about Hitlerism and having been "tagged," they are bent on doing it thoroughly—and this time for keeps. Words like glory and national honor and even democracy may evoke cynical comments, whatever is felt at heart. But about the task at hand there is no question.

"It can't come too soon," they say. And coupled with this is the thought, spoken or unspoken, of the best-trained army the United States ever has put in the field. "This ain't no picnic. It's gonna be tough. I reckon we can do it."

Sail and Sale Hits Police

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The Police Department lost a patrolman and a horse as well when Officer Warren Allen joined the Navy. They couldn't find another rider in the Traffic Division so they decided to sell the horse.

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Allies Seek to Interpret Latest Move by de Gaulle

ALGIERS, Algeria, May 16 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Committee for National Liberation henceforth will call itself the "Provisional Government of the French Republic," and officials today spoke confidently of the Committee's "practical arrangements" with the Allies in the approaching invasion period.

General de Gaulle told the Consultative Assembly on May 15 that France did not consider itself bound absolutely by accords made by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark and the late Admiral Jean Darlan in North Africa in November, 1942, at the time of the Allied landings.

"Time moves on," he said, when one delegate criticized the agreement, "and many changes, in fact—since this concerns a situation of fact—have been made in operation of the Clark-Darlan accords."

[In Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull told a press conference there was no change in the United States' view of the French Committee.]

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 16—Mixed feelings in London have greeted the announcement from Algiers that Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Committee of National Liberation is henceforth to be called the "Provisional Government of the French Republic."

There is a large measure of agreement here—probably more in diplomatic circles than in corresponding quarters in Washington—with the idea of recognizing General de Gaulle's Committee as the provisional government.

This is due to several factors. In the first place, the Foreign Office is inclined to go along a bit more closely with the Soviet foreign policy than is the American State Department; and Russia has already implicitly recognized the French National Committee as the provisional government when it accorded General de Gaulle full diplomatic representation.

Situation Outlined

In the second place, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has long been a stanch defender of General de Gaulle and more particularly a strong advocate of the diplomatic restoration of France in Europe.

It appears that the Foreign Office, rightly or wrongly feels that after liberation, General de Gaulle and his Committee will be acclaimed by the French people, and that there is no doubt they will become the provisional government of France pending a constitutional convention.

On the other hand, it is felt here that the action of the French Consultative Assembly in thus deciding that the Committee is to become the Provisional Government of the French Republic is a disturbing sign of same sort of arbitrary action which has frequently characterized General de Gaulle's activities.

Such one-sided decisions raise diplomatic embarrassments for Allied Governments at a time when their attention necessarily is focussed on coming military events.

Furthermore, it is also pointed out that the Consultative Assembly's move is regrettable if it implied an attempt on its part to impose a provisional government on France before the country is liberated, rather than waiting to allow the people themselves to indicate their own choice of a provincial government.

This perhaps is the most serious aspect of the events in Algiers. For it has hitherto been understood that the provisional government which is to rule in France during the transition period after the country has been liberated, would be chosen by "Conseils Generaux" or local and municipal representative bodies.

Disquiet Felt

Some disquiet is felt lest this latest move, added to other similar ones, should imply an intention of the part of General de Gaulle to ignore past pledges if they stand in the way of his accession to power.

Most Frenchmen, on the other hand, point out that at this stage, with French troops taking an active part in the Italian campaign, and the final attack on the continent from the west rapidly drawing near, France must be represented by a provisional government able to speak with authority.

The French contend they have waited patiently many months for a favorable reply to their efforts to obtain full diplomatic recognition, and therefore they had no choice in the face of the procrastination in London and Washington, particularly the latter, than to go ahead.

Economic Chaos in Indo-China Laid to Japanese Dictation

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Striking admissions of the economic chaos brought about by Japanese control of Indo-China have been heard in a number of radiocasts from Saigon in recent weeks, according to the Office of War Information.

Far Eastern experts are inclined to attribute the unorthodox statements to French unrest made vocal by the looseness of Japanese control over the nominally Vichy French station, rather than to any attempt to placate the people of Indo-China.

One commentary complained that "our resources of cloth amount merely to about one tenth of our needs. The Government has done all within its power to relieve the situation. . . . But the problem is becoming more aggravated as the war goes on."

On Feb. 24, Radio Saigon broadcast the statement that Indo-China had reached the limits of its economic resources and that Japan could expect no more than it had already taken. Quoting Admiral Decoux, French Governor-General, the radio said that Indo-China had exported far more goods than it had imported, and had received much less in payment for exports than had been paid to Japan for imports. This situation, said Saigon, had disrupted the country's economy.

Subsequently M. Paul Baudouin, Chairman of the Bank of Indo-China and an influential figure in Vichy French circles, also admitted the country's distressed condition. He pointed to heavy frozen credits in Tokyo, totaling 500,000,000 yen, which cannot be used for normal trade with Japan. He added:

"The position of Indo-China is today much more difficult that it was a year ago. Lack of equipment is very noticeable. Means of transport are inadequate. The country has only one buyer—Japan. . . . Trade assumes a more and more one-sided character."

In 1943 more than 40 per cent of the rice crop of Indo-China was consigned to Japan, while a shortage of the staple food was reported in Tonkin and other areas. At the end of the year, however, Japan required the Government to increase its rice exports while boosting the price of rice at home—a typically inflationary device.

In an attempt to alleviate the rice shortage, Indo-China officials urged their people to use corn instead. But in January Japan arranged to get large quantities of this grain as well.

To insure the increased deliveries of grain a new policing system was instituted, through a "department of investigation" attached to the Japanese Embassy. Its objective, according to the unconsciously whimsical Japanese, was "to intensify mutual understanding between Japan and French Indo-China and to facilitate Indo-China's contribution."

As Japan's shipping shortage has grown more serious, the Japanese have hoarded the rice rather than releasing it for Indo-Chinese consumption. In March it was announced that a Japanese company had begun construction of large warehouses to store the crop until ships could be found to carry it to Japan. The sight of these warehouses has no doubt contributed to the resentment of the rice-hungry people of Indo-China.

Nor have the Japanese made up for this exploitation by drawing on their surpluses of other goods for the benefit of Indo-China. Recent radio reports have indicated a severe shortage of quinine there, despite the Japanese drive to increase quinine production in the Netherlands Indies. (Before the war Indo-China had to import about two thirds of the quinine its people used.)

The extent of inflation is indicated in a Saigon radiocast of April 24: "Glancing through newspaper ads on real estate one sees villas for sale at 50,000 and 110,000 piastres. . . . Only recently three apartment buildings were offered for sale at 200,000 piastres. It's absolutely extravagant. . . . There are still some sales, but the people prefer to keep their real estate rather than convert it into money."

General Decoux has attempted to make Indo-China's enforced isolation more palatable by a series of expositions "showing that Indo-China, formerly very dependent upon imports, is becoming increasingly self-sufficient."

Meanwhile, the increasing tempo of Allied air raids on northern Indo-China has given rise to diatribes against the "savagery" of the invading air forces. Saigon Radio said on May 10 that 1,377 persons had been killed in Hanoi, a railroad center.

"Only 22 were killed in air raid shelters due to concussion. The rest were killed because they had no place to hide," the radio added. The people were told to build surface shelters out of mud, with a light roof to lessen the danger of collapse during the coming rainy season.

Export Note

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter)—Mr. Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, said in the House of Commons May 12 that he had had a "pretty rough experience" with some of the lecturers in the United States and had no intention of repeating it. "No, sir, I will not consider lecturers."

He was asked if he were satisfied that the staff of the British Information Service in the United States was adequate and if in view of the vital importance of explaining to Americans the war effort of Great Britain he would consider an increase of the staff.

Mr. Bracken said there was a steady increase in the number of requests for information and assistance received by the British staff in America from the American press, radio, and film industries.

He added he thought the British were very seriously understaffed in New York, Washington, and Chicago, but unfortunately manpower and lack of dollars prevented staff additions.

Swappers' Bazaar

Wide World

Special Shops Relieve Wartime Shortages

New York's CDVO has set up three swap shops to relieve wartime shortages by putting the unused contents of closets and attics back into circulation. More than 19,000 articles have been exchanged in one of these shops in one year. Articles are evaluated by CDVO volunteers according to supply and demand, not monetary value. An average day's swapping will include radios, jewelry, an electric hair dryer, and a football suit. Electrical articles and appliances are most in demand. This is a scene in one of the shops as Mrs. Marie Froelich (left), supervisor of CDVO swap shops for Manhattan, and several customers look over some of the articles "for swap."

Court Upholds Management's Discipline Rule

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The National War Labor Board upheld today management's right to discipline employees who strike in violation of contract.

The NWLB reversed its Detroit Regional Board, which had ordered the Norge Machine Products Division of the Borg-Warser Corporation, Muskegon, to reinstate 41 former employees with seniority rights, but without back pay. The NWLB labor member dissented.

A local union of the American Federation of Labor Automobile Workers had asked the discharge of a piecework employee, protesting among other things his high rate of production. Before the grievance machinery of the contract had run its course, a group of workers struck. The management had warned the employees that if they left their jobs they would be regarded as having quit. It carried out this policy by striking 41 from the payroll. Then the whole plant was struck for a month.

Commented George W. Taylor, Vice-President of the NWLB: "When the employees in this case struck in violation of the agreement, they subjected themselves to discipline by management. To say that management has no right to impose discipline in such a case would impose an insuperable obstacle in the way of management's performance of its essential function."

The Board said any of the 41 employees individually may apply to the Company with 15 days for reinstatement as new employees, or on any basis the Company may determine. The Company was not directed to rehire anyone.

Arrangements Due For Ward Contract

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—Leaders of a Congress of Industrial Organizations union which last week won a collective bargaining election at Montgomery Ward & Company today were to arrange for a meeting between company and union officials to negotiate a new contract.

The union's formal demands, announced last night, include a union shop and checkoff system, which, Sewell L. Avery, the company's Board Chairman, has announced would not be granted.

Leonard Levy, Executive Vice-President of the C. I. O. United Mail Order, Warehouse and Retail Employees Union, said a negotiating committee of 15, headed by Henry B. Anderson, President of the union's local which won the bargaining rights, was named last night.

Pending a new contract the union has asked the National War Labor Board to extend and enforce an agreement which expired last December. The company's refusal to extend the contract precipitated a strike at the mail order house last month, followed by Government seizure and the subsequent return to private operation last week.

Winant in Capital For Consultations

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to London, has returned to Washington for consultations with Secretary Cordell Hull and President Roosevelt, it was learned last night.

Mr. Winant has not been in the capital since last summer, although he met President Roosevelt at Cairo and Teheran and saw Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., during the latter's recent trip to London.

The American Ambassador to Moscow, W. Averell Harriman, also is here on consultations, thus affording President Roosevelt a firsthand report on conditions in two main Allied capitals.

New York Swap Emporiums Ease Shortages—Sans Money

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—There's a chain of stores where money doesn't do a shopper any good, where ration books aren't worth the paper they're printed on, and where even the most carefully cultivated friendship with the storekeeper won't help.

It's the CDVO swap shops in New York, where swappers can get anything from a genuine prewar electric toaster to a new dress—providing they have something to swap in return. Borrowing the slogan "if you can's use it, swap it" that started similar stores in England, New York's CDVO has set up three swap centers to relieve wartime shortages.

More than 19,000 articles have been exchanged in one of these shops in one year, with electrical appliances and metal articles most in demand.

Skates in Demand

Roller skates and baby carriages roll in and roll right out again. A swapper may tote in two pie plates, a vase, and a pair of shoes that don't fit, and walk out with a box of rose food and an electric iron.

Articles are evaluated by CDVO volunteers according to supply and demand, not monetary value. An electric cake-mixed, for example, probably would have a higher swap than a dress, because you can still get dresses, but mixers are off the market.

The swap emporiums don't handle damaged goods or things that can't get through the door—like the dining room set one woman wanted to have carted over. An average day's swapping will include radios, jewelry, an electric hair dryer, a couple of fur collars, rubber cube trays for the refrigerator, and a boy's football suit, complete with cleat shoes.

Credit Available

If the article a swapper wants has less swappability than the one she's brought in, she takes a credit which can be used at any time.

One woman unloaded a cargo consisting of a pair of elephant bookends, two pottery jardinieres, a white silk bedjacket, a new pair of stockings (too small for her), a cake dish, an enormous chiffon scarf (a Christmas present from three years back), and a brand-new sweater. She left with a pocketbook, a piece of bric-a-brac, a credit and a promise to bring in a sandwich grill she never used.

Swaps offered on the bulletin board tell tales. A defeated victory gardener wants to exchange a 50-foot garden hose, rakes, and an automatic weeder for bric-a-brac. A small storage trunk and hand luggage, probably left over from prewar traveling days, can be had for a phonograph. The lady who wants to get rid of a reducing machine for "what have you?" probably got down to a perfect 16, or just got tired of trying.

War Not to Limit Battle For Presidency in 1944

Continued from Page 1

put by the United States News and published as a symposium on the question: "In view of our participation in all-out war, should the two major political parties agree on limitations in the conduct of this year's Presidential campaign?"

The consensus of the replies was that no limitation is desirable. Even among the few exceptions, most believed that any limitation is impossible even if desirable.

It seems clear by now that Secretary of State Cordell Hull's hope that all divisive dispute over America's role in the peace could be eliminated from the campaign will not be fulfilled. While there appear to be large areas of agreement on objective between the two parties on foreign policy, there is large disagreement over methods, and it already is evident that each party is going to charge the other with untrustworthiness.

One or two political leaders hoped that "patriotism and a true sense of the fitness of things" would exercise a restraining influence, and Representative Mary T. Norton, Chairman of the New Jersey State Democrats committee, replied:

"I believe the American people can be trusted to decide what is best for our country, limitations or no limitations. I have always believed in complete freedom in elections conducted on a high plane. This is even more important in wartime than in peacetime."

One Democratic state leader said he thought that the Democrats he knew would approve an agreement between the parties but he did not indicate what such an agreement should entail.

The reply which Senator Sinclair Weeks of Massachusetts, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, gave, and which the United States News, for reason of space, was unable to print in full, was as follows:

"My answer is 'No.' Naturally, war conditions, by their very nature, impose conditions on the 1944 campaign—which limitations become both necessary and desirable. There is, however, in my judgment, no occasion for agreement on the matter between the two major parties—nor would it be possible as a practical matter to make such an agreement effective.

"The New Deal has so many bureaus, departments, and agencies pumping out political propaganda that it would be manifestly impossible and impractical for them, from their standpoint, to put into effect any limitation order. Bureaucracy doesn't work that way.

"Above and beyond all this, however, politics and elections are a basic part of our lives here in the United States and, subject, of course, to the amenities which should be observed while we are at war, there is every reason to believe that orderly and healthy campaign conditions will really clear the air and be a good thing for the party politic."

Letter to Dewey

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—John O. O'Connor, Eastern Vice-Chairman of the American Democratic National Committee, made public today a letter to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York asserting that the Committee is working for the nomination of a "real Democrat" and will not decide until later whether it will support a Republican.

Mr. O'Connor, a former Democratic representative from New York, denied in the letter that the Committee is prepared to support Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio if he is the Republican Presidential nominee.

Sues Prosecutors And Own Lawyer

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Ernest F. Elmhurst of New York, one of 29 persons on trial on charges of conspiring to set up a Nazi form of government in this country, sued his attorney and two Federal prosecutors today for $100,000, alleging an "unholy alliance" existed between them to exchange information during the course of the trial.

Named in the suit, filed as efforts continued to select a trial jury, were the defense attorney, Ira Chase Koehne, and Prosecutors O. John Rogge and Joseph W. Burns.

A jury composed of 10 men and two women was sworn in today to try 29 persons. It was completed in the fifth week of the trial. First efforts to obtain a jury were abandoned because of expiration of April term panels.

Panama Canal Pensions Bill Passes Senate

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Over the vigorous protests of Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia, the Senate passed yesterday and sent to the House a bill providing Government pensions for civilian employees who took part in the construction of the Panama Canal.

The action came on a voice vote after the Senate rejected, 32 to 28, an amendment by Senator Byrd to confine the annuities to those who suffered injury or illness growing out of their service in the Canal Zone May 4, 1904 to March 31, 1914.

Senator Byrd declared that the bill not only would cost the Government $1,443,000 a year to provide an average pension of $62.50 a month, and an estimated total cost of $10,446,000, but that it would open the way for similar legislation which ultimately would cost "billions of dollars."

"While I understand only 1,924 persons are affected by this bill," he said, "if it is passed there'll be moves to pension 288,000 civilian employees of the Army and Navy now building airports and engaging in other construction work all over the world."

Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri, arguing in favor of the legislation, cited the case of Gen. Robert E. Wood, former Sears, Roebuck & Co., board chairman, who served as an Army Lieutenant in the Canal Zone and who was advanced to Major upon his retirement from that service. Senator Clark said, while a civilian, who "worked at his side," received no recognition from the Government. He said the bill, covering employees of three or more years service, was intended to "equalize treatment."

Guayule Held War 'Must' To Bind Synthetic Rubber

This is the second of two articles on a congressional subcommittee's current investigation of the guayule rubber industry.

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

Having established three vital facts concerning the guayule rubber industry, a Congressional subcommittee shortly will make the report on which Congress will decide whether to block all further production of the desert rubber or continue production as partial insurance against a shortage of heavy tires for war duty.

The facts established are these:

1. That the comparatively new synthetic rubber industry cannot as yet guarantee all-synthetic truck tires and other heavy-duty tires on which war moves to the front; that natural rubber ranging from 35 to 100 per cent still is required in the larger tires, subjected to great frictions and strains.

2. That the natural rubber stockpile in the United States is under 100,000 tons, against a normal stockpile of 500,000 tons; and that for the manufacture of synthetic rubber there is less and less butane, grain, and some other necessary materials.

3. That if the Federal Government's war-born guayule rubber project is liquidated, as planned by the House Appropriations Committee, there is virtually no possibility that private enterprise can take over the project in a way to continue its all-too-small rubber production program.

Fails to Meet All Tests

P. W. Drew, chemist for the Los Angeles synthetic plant of a great rubber company, told the Congressmen that two years of research have not yet disclosed a method for making an all-synthetic tire except of the very lightest type.

Ross Morris, senior rubber technologist in the Navy's laboratories at Mare Island, Calif., testified that, in his opinion, the nation needs all the natural rubber it can get, regardless of price. He said a good quality of guayule rubber approaches hevea, or tree rubber, in value as a blending agent with synthetic rubber, and that at present the blending agent is most necessary.

Paul Roberts, Director of the Emergency Rubber Project, said the federal agency has 31,000 acres in guayule plants at present, with nursery stock for planting 40,000 acres and seed for 35,000 more.

Mr. Roberts said there will be 25,000 to 28,000 tons of rubber ready for harvesting and processing by 1945, if all present acreage is harvested at that time.

Since the rubber content in a two-year (in the field) guayule plant is practically doubled at four years and again at eight years, the slogan "a pound of rubber in the ground is as good as a pound on the shelf," takes on multiplied meaning.

Increasing Production

Figures for rubber production given the Congressmen range from 400 to 800 pounds an acre in a two-year irrigated field, to 1,400 to 1,600 pounds an acre in a four-year nonirrigated field, up to 2,800 pounds an acre in an eight-year field.

Mr. Roberts told the committee that the Emergency Rubber Project was set up on the order to produce as quickly as possible, and thus with the hope and on the theory that a practicable crop could be grown on good irrigated land in two years. Since the project has been under way only two years, conclusive facts are not yet available from the Government operations, and the previous experiments of the Intercontinental Rubber Company were not directed to such force-grown or short-term operations.

Executives and natural scientists of the Department of Agriculture, chiefly from the Forest Service of that Department, make no apology for the cost of the project to date. When they started, synthetic rubber manufacture was in its infancy too, and the rubber needs of the nation's war machine appeared to be critical. They resent, but not for publication, any implication that the guayule project has been a "boondoggle" or anything like it.

Many of these men have come from agriculture and Forest Service experiment stations and projects all over the United States. "We were uprooted and transplanted like guayule plants," said one. They have not objected, and although many of them would be glad to return to their established homes in other parts, they have a genuine interest in seeing the guayule project carried out to a fair and logical conclusion.

Military Risk Considered

The tone underlying much of the testimony given before the congressional committee, interpreted, is that if liquidated July 1 as proposed, the far-flung guayule project neither can prove itself in the way of practical rubber production, nor provide anything like a reasonable salvage in either rubber or materials; and further, that the military risk involved now in giving up even so small a potential rubber source far outweighs the saving which would be made in dollars.

So far as anyone can see who has testified before the committee on the West Coast, 25,000 tons or even a much smaller tonnage of the important natural rubber, could be worth billions of dollars and literally beyond price in other respects, within the next year or two.

L. C. Stockdale, Assistant Director of the Emergency Rubber Project, presented to the committee a proposal for use of a $6,000,000 revolving fund over a six-year period. Basing his calculations on a price of 36 cents a pound for guayule rubber during the six-year period, he estimated the project would repay the $6,000,000, return approximately as much to the Government in salvage at the end of the period as it would now, and produce many thousands of tons of rubber that a July 1 liquidation would forfeit.

The Congressmen naturally made no commitments here as to their recommendations to Congress. However, a correspondent traveling down the State with them felt he could detect honest doubt turning into positive interest and even hope, as the facts of guayule's past and its possible future were brought out.

Only Congress or a regular committee of Congress can give the ultimate decision which will mean an appropriation for the guayule project or the withholding of an appropriation and full stoppage of the work.

At least some of those members of Congress who have investigated the matter—and perhaps all of them—will not wish to be accredited with giving the word which closes this emergency source of natural rubber.

What becomes of guayule after the war, when synthetic rubber and tree rubber from the East Indies and South America are competing with each other in the open market—that is quite a different matter, and one which has been discussed previously in these columns.

Congress Asked to Widen Benefits for Unemployed

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Anticipating that 8,000,000 to 15,000,000 workers will be temporarily out of jobs after the war, George E. Bigge, Social Security Board member, today asked Congress to broaden the nation's unemployment-compensation system to provide half a worker's ordinary wage for 26 weeks.

Dr. Bigge made his plea before the Senate's Postwar Committee.

In 1943, states were paying out an average of $13.84 a week for an average of 12 weeks to workers entirely out of jobs, he told the senators. He advocated raising the allowance to $20 or $25 a week and lengthening the payment period to 26 weeks. A 1941 survey showed that half of all claimants were still unemployed when they had exhausted their rights to government benefits.

The estimate of 8,000,000 to 15,000,000 unemployed after the war is the range being talked about in Government offices. As a basis for postwar planning, it is judged that about 59,000,000 of the 65,000,000 now employed in the United States will want jobs after the war and that 2,500,000 of the 11,000,000 in the armed forces will be retained.

Dr. Bigge hold that more liberal unemployment compensation is "not likely to induce loafing," but admitted that there will be a difficult problem in deciding when workers have turned down "suitable" employment in preference for Government checks. Social Security officials, he explained, will have the job of determining whether a man now making $60 a week in a war plant has refused a "suitable" postwar job when it pays only $20.

The stabilizing effect on the nation's economy of an assured income to thousands of workers should be considered, he told the senators.

The maximum payment period under the social security law now is 16 weeks, but 29 states have not yet attained that goal.

Dr. Bigge also proposed that the unemployment compensation be broadened by recognizing a worker's dependents as the old-age-insurance plan does now and reaching down to all firms employing one or more persons. Only firms now covered are those employing not less than eight. Dr. Bigge also advocated bringing maritime workers and Federal and State employees under the program.

Peace Views of Germans Show Sharp Division

Continued from Page 1

regime before the military situation becomes far more acute. But the German nation already has disintegrated into five parties each of which is planning to take the best action in its own interests when the time comes.

Each of these parties, they state, is well organized with a surprising number of supporters and the tension between them already would have developed into open conflict if Heinrich Himmler's grip on the internal situation had been weaker.

The five parties listed by these travelers are the "Die-Hard Nazis," "the Dissident Nazis," the Military, the Democrats, and the Communists.

In general throughout the country, Hitler's prestige is progressively sinking. Among civilians there is very little "Heiling." In fact Party leaders as a whole are under a cloud except for Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring who still maintains his popularity among all classes and is looked to as possible future Führer.

It is upon the SS, Himler's Gestapo, and certain young elements in the Wehrmacht that the Nazi Party still relies to keep its power and its ability to continue to wage war.

A large percentage of younger soldiers and officers have known nothing else from the age of 14 than military drill and discipline. They have no background of civilian employment behind them and regard the end of the war with gloomy apprehension.

Even older regular soldiers who are not Nazis and who are horrified at the democratic methods introduced by the Nazis into the Army remain loyal to their profession, and while preferring leaders from their own caste will keep on fighting under Hitler's leadership as long as it is possible.

It is only among the older men who have come from civilian life that there is anything like war weariness, and everything is done by special treatment in regard to leaves and privileges to make their lot easier.

The greatest potential danger for the Nazi war machine inside Germany is from the millions of prisoners of war and foreign labor. The majority of these have a bitter hatred against Germans. Except for British and American prisoners of war and a few Frenchmen who are treated with a certain amount of respect most of the others are little better than beasts of burden.

In a time of crisis it will be very difficult to hold in check several million men among whom there are at this moment organized plans for sabotage and "fifth column" activity.

Even now it is difficult for Germans to prevent thousands of escapes as they haven't sufficient manpower available to keep strict guard on all their prisoners, military and civilian.

In various parts of Germany and occupied territory there are numbers of men in hiding or openly living as civilians and making their money on the "black market."

HERTY—

South Carolinian Gets Herty Medal

MILLEDGVILLE, Ga., May 16 (AP)—A soft-spoken South Carolinian who sees the South's greatest need as "Southern-owned, Southern-managed manufacturing industries," is the 12th recipient of the Charles H. Herty Medal.

The medal, awarded annually in honor of the late Georgia natural scientist, was presented to Dr. James Edward Mills, chief chemist for the Sonoco Products Company in Hartsville, S. C., in ceremonies here Saturday night.

Dr. Mills was chosen to accept the 18-carat gold medallion by the Georgia section of the American Chemical Society.

"I wish to stop the leakage from the South," said the award winner in accepting. "If you people here in Milledgeville, Ga., sent $100 to New York, the chances are you would never see any part of that $100 again. If you pay that $100 to your neighbor for some article that he has made, and your neighbor does the same thing, that $100 will circulate, and will finally purchase $1,000 worth of goods, or $10,000 worth of goods."

Chaplin Civil Suit in Court

LOS ANGELES, May 15 (AP)—Film actor Charlie Chaplin was freed today of criminal conspiracy charges involving Joan Berry, but in San Francisco the State Supreme Court refused to dismiss her civil suit alleging he is the father of her seven-months-old daughter, Carol Ann.

Lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S. B.

Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., of San Jose, California, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Fulfillment of Prophecy and Promise," this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theatre, Boston.

The lecturer was introduced by Margaret Crawford, C. S. B., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

On behalf of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, I welcome you to this lecture on "Christian Science: The Fulfillment of Prophecy and Promise."

Truly God has not left Himself without a witness. He is speaking today through the teachings of Christian Science, which unlock the practical, spiritual meaning of the Bible, showing the cause and cure for all our woes.

The cause of the destruction of nations, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states in one sentence, "From lack of moral strength empires fall." Note, "moral," not physical strength. As to the cure, referring to Isaiah's encouraging prophecy, "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God," she explains in the Christian Science textbook, "Every valley of sin must be exalted, and every mountain of selfishness be brought low, that the highway of our God may be prepared in Science." This is morale building.

Our lecturer is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. I am happy to present Richard J. Davis of San Jose, California.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

I think we all realize that one of the main reasons why religion has a place in the thought of mankind is the hope that it may be able to bring some measure of comfort and release from suffering and distress. It is their sorrows and difficulties which impel human beings to turn for relief to something outside of themselves. Religion, if it is to fulfill its function today, must very definitely present an adequate and completely satisfying solution to distraught humanity. If God is to have real meaning for us, then His omnipotence and omnipresence must be recognized as practically available, right where human beings seem to be. If religion is to fulfill its purpose, it is evident that it must present a God and an understanding of divinity that is reasonable and altogether satisfactory. That understanding of God must be able to touch and help you and me right where we seem at present to be.

There is a familiar hymn, the words of which so tenderly express the compassionate appeal of Christian Science:

"Come, ye disconsolate, wherever ye languish,
Here health and peace are found, Life, Truth, and Love;
Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish:
Earth has no sorrow but Love can remove.

"Joy of the desolate, light of the straying,
Hope of the penitent, fadeless and pure;
Here speaks the Comforter, tenderly saying
Earth has no sorrow that Love cannot cure."

For many years, the teaching and practice of Christian Science have been bringing healing and consolation to thousands of sick and unhappy people. Every person who today is enjoying a better sense of health, happiness, and spiritual freedom because of Christian Science will tell you that he owes these benefits to the consecrated and devoted life of one woman, Mary Baker Eddy. I would not myself be here today were it not for the healing power and operation of divine law as revealed in Christian Science.

In the fifteenth chapter of Luke, Jesus, dwelling upon the paramount necessity of finding the kingdom of heaven or understanding of God, tells us of a woman who, having lost a valuable piece of silver, lit a candle, swept her house, and sought diligently until she found it. After which, she called in her friends and neighbors to rejoice with her in the recovery of that which had been lost. It was in this same manner that Mary Baker Eddy, realizing that the spirit and practical understanding of Jesus' life and works had for centuries been lost, lit her candle, devoted herself to a spiritual study of the Scriptures, swept her consciousness clean of outgrown and faulty theological concepts, and through spiritual inspiration discovered that precious thing, the lost element of spiritual healing.

The Comforter or Christ

Mrs. Eddy's study of the Bible confirmed her conclusion that Jesus' life and works, exemplified in his healings, were not miraculous nor supernatural, but that they indicated and revealed the existence of an operative divine Principle, active and appearing in all ages, practically available today in meeting the pressing needs of humanity. She perceived the tremendous significance to you and me of Jesus' promise when he said: "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you."

She recognized that the promised Comforter was Divine Science, the Science of Christ, the divine idea of God, and that the Christ, when understood and demonstrated, would lead all mankind into a knowledge of the truth. She recalled, too, how Jesus had said that the Christ or Comforter, appearing impersonally as the spiritual idea of God, would instruct, teach, and also spiritually explain—"bring to remembrance"—what he had said when on earth. It is interesting to note that Jesus also said, "It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you." In this statement, the Master was clearly explaining that the human, corporeal concept of the saving Christ must disappear before the Comforter could appear or be revealed.

This discovery and understanding of the ever-present Christ, or Comforter, Mrs. Eddy named Christian Science, and she set forth the laws and rules of its application in her textbook, which she titled "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Christian Science reveals God as the one self-existent, intelligent Cause, supreme Being or Mind. All true Science, therefore, must have its origin in that one infinite Mind. It should be noted, however, that Christian Science is the absolute truth of being, brought to bear upon the belief of human existence. It always touches humanity. The object of Christian Science is to prove the power and presence of God in human affairs. That is its purpose; that is why it was revealed.

Through her revelation and study of the Scriptures, Mrs. Eddy saw that Jesus demonstrated, in his life and character, the correlation that exists between God and man, that inseparable unity indicated in his statement, "I and my Father are one." To those who could not understand, his healings and his mighty works were inexplicable and mysterious, but they nevertheless indicated that he possessed a scientific and spiritual knowledge of God, available to every man here and now.

True Ideas Destroy Incarnate Error

In her textbook, page 333, line 16, Mrs. Eddy declares that "perfection underlies reality." It, therefore, follows that only thinking or knowing from the basis of absolute perfection can be real or actual. Absolute knowing in Christian Science, then, is not an intellectual process; it is not humanly philosophic or abstract. It is spiritual. It is, indeed, the expression or unfoldment of spiritual ideas that have their origin in the one infinite Mind, which Christian Scientists reverently understand to be God. And what is most important of all, these spiritual ideas, unfolding and appearing to you and me, may be intelligently and practically applied to any and every human situation that needs healing and correction.

True ideas are always Christ-ideas that come, as Mrs. Eddy says in her definition of "Christ" (Science and Health, p. 583), "to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." When Christian Scientists say that they are endeavoring to maintain an absolute point of view in their thinking, it means that they are maintaining and establishing spiritually and mentally that which is real and actual as opposed to the relative, material, and unreal sense of things. In other words, they are endeavoring to think correctly, in line with that which alone is true.

If divine power could not reach us here, the situation for mankind would indeed be hopeless. But Christian Science never loses sight of the human equation. No matter how absolute the spiritual fact, that truth may and must be applied or related to whatever appears as the error or erroneous belief in human consciousness. It is in this practical application that the Christ, or Saviour, becomes available in human experience. Herein we find the coincidence of the divine with the human. And yet it should be pointed out that while the divine and human seem to coincide, this does not concede nor imply permanent or actual reality to the human experience, but enables us, in effect, to know and to prove, as our textbook states (Science and Health, p. 17), *"as in heaven, so on earth, —God is omnipotent, supreme."*

Before the supremacy, omnipotence, and omnipresence of Spirit, the afflictive human sense of things eventually must and will disappear.

What are some of the divine facts of being that Mrs. Eddy perceived through spiritual inspiration and revelation? First of all, she saw that causation is mental, that all true causation is traceable to one self-existent Mind. Through reason, too, she perceived that what is termed creation must fundamentally be mental and spiritual, the intelligent effect of an intelligent cause. She recognized that since we are conscious even humanly that there must be an infinite universe, this universe, in reality, must be the illimitable manifestation of illimitable Mind. Further elucidating and defining God, she declared Him to be the one incorporeal, divine Spirit, infinite Life, Truth, and Love, Soul, the divine Principle of all being. All these terms are synonymous. Taken together, they express the full nature and wholeness of God, or Divine Being.

Divine Mind is not a metaphysical abstraction, and should not be so considered. We cannot have Mind without ideas, nor ideas without Mind. The two are inseparable, cause and effect; and effect is just as essential as cause. Christian Science declares that God and man coexist, that they exist forever as divine Mind and its infinite idea. Describing man, Mrs. Eddy says in her textbook (p. 475): "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique. He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas; the generic term for all that reflects God's image and likeness; the conscious identity of being as found in Science, in which man is the reflection of God, or Mind, and therefore is eternal; that which has no separate mind from God; that which has not a single quality underived from Deity; that which possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker."

My friends, in any erroneous situation that may confront you humanly, the difficulty is always separation, the belief that God and man are separated. Men believe that they are separated from happiness, separated from health, separated from supply, separated from love. The remedy is oneness, the forever oneness of God and man. Just think what it means, then, to coexist with God! Christian Science explains the eternal coexistence, or oneness, of God and man. Christ Jesus demonstrated in every act that God and man coexist, that they exist, or have being, eternally together, as the word implies. The textbook says (p. 202), "The scientific unity which exists between God and man must be wrought out in life-practice, and God's will must be universally done." That is it—the life-practice of unity with God—therein lies the key to scientific demonstration!

God and Man Are Inseparable

Many people are willing to admit the perfection of God, but they are not so willing to admit the perfection of man; and yet the two are inseparable and logically related. If God is perfect, so must be His expression or manifestation, man; otherwise, one is brought to the illogical conclusion that God, although infinitely perfect, is the author of an imperfect creation. Ask yourself, "Am I the divine effect of a divine cause, or am I the material effect of a material cause?" There cannot be two infinite, self-existent causes. If there were two causes, what would that mean? Duality—two gods, one good and the other evil.

Generally speaking, the world has regarded a spiritual point of view as more or less visionary and impractical. The teaching of Christian Science shows us that we shall never be really practical, nor shall we be able to arrive at correct and successful conclusions, until we learn how to think from a divine basis. One does not depart from practicality by becoming spiritually-minded. We learn to understand in Christian Science that the power, presence, and love of God are not theoretical, but truly practical. The allness of God is not a merely beautiful theory. To be of value, it must be understood not only as an absolute but a usable fact. Neither the understanding of God nor the fundamental teaching of Christian Science is to be accepted from a relative point of view, nor can they be successfully applied from the point of view of partial or comparative truth. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 345 of the textbook, "When the omnipotence of God is preached and His absoluteness is set forth, Christian sermons will heal the sick." It should be noted, however, that this absoluteness must be declared and applied in destroying the specific illusions of the human or mortal mind.

Through study we find that there are three steps essential to clear, scientific thinking and demonstration. First, the discernment of our real, spiritual selfhood, or identity, as God's reflection, or idea; second, our claiming it in the face of every argument or suggestion of error to the contrary; and third, the habitual maintenance of our spiritual being and the denial of anything unlike that being.

For your comfort and encouragement may I say that in demonstrating and proving the great truths of Christian Science we need to have both perseverance and patience. We need to be patient with ourselves and with others. The kingdom of heaven is not to be taken by storm. The demonstration of perfection is gradual. Having habitually thought of ourselves as material and as possessing material bodies which claim to be the source of both pleasure and pain, we do not immediately get rid of these wrong thoughts. Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 242), "Denial of the claims of matter is a great step towards the joys of Spirit, towards human freedom and the final triumph over the body."

And so we come to understand that two important midway steps in healing involve a recognition of the erroneous belief that we have been, perhaps unconsciously, entertaining, and then its denial. No doubt many of you are aware how tenaciously an afflictive belief seems to hold on. We are even sometimes reluctant to give it up, and yet the way of deliverance lies in our willingness and readiness to reverse the argument of error. For example: if error argues, "I am discouraged," or "I am feeling ill," this aggressive suggestion of evil must be denied and reversed. "I am not discouraged, and I am not ill, because I know my true being as God's reflection."

We Must Claim Our Present True Being

It is obvious that no satisfactory demonstration of spiritual freedom is possible if we continue to think and act from the false and erroneous assumption that we are material. Centuries ago, Paul declared in effect the same thing when he said, "Henceforth know we no man after the flesh: yea, though we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now henceforth know we him no more." We do not ignore the human problem and the apparent necessity of a step-by-step growth Spiritward, but the premise must be correct. As long as we continue to think that we live in matter that in itself is a basic admission that we are material and therefore subject to every belief of matter, with its train of disease, sin, and death. We cannot too positively and continuously claim our present true being. Referring to this very point, Mrs. Eddy says on page 554 of the textbook, "There is no such thing as mortality, nor are there properly any mortal beings, because being is immortal, like Deity,—or, rather, being and Deity are inseparable."

Since this is true, we have got to stop thinking of ourselves and others as material, and let our divine nature as God's image gradually appear and express itself. As a matter of fact, how can a material sense of being become spiritual? Perceiving man's true selfhood as idea, we refuse to identify ourselves with matter, with a matter body or a sinful and diseased concept of being. Man does not progress from the imperfect to the perfect. He exists at the standpoint of perfection. Perfection underlies the whole of being. Christian Science shows us that the only reason we suffer, is because we fail to measure up to the understanding of true being, and demonstrate it. Thinking of oneself as material puts one in the realm of personal sense and suffering. Learning to think of man as idea, as individual consciousness of good, will achieve just the opposite result.

Christ Jesus illustrated, by his entire life, the coincidence of the divine with the human. He appeared as a human being, but his knowledge of divine facts, that which constituted his Christ-selfhood, existed entirely apart from the sense of a material body, even while he went about doing the ordinary things of life. He was able to heal the sick, raise the dead, and save the sinner, and in all of this he did not associate himself with the belief of matter. It was his absolute acknowledgement of the perfection of being that brought forth the evidence of healing and physical harmony. Referring to this, Mrs. Eddy says in "No and Yes" (p. 36): "Jesus' true and conscious being never left heaven for earth. It abode forever above, even while mortals believed it was here. . . . The real Christ was unconscious of matter, of sin, disease, and death, and was conscious only of God, of good, of eternal Life, and harmony. Hence the human Jesus had a resort to his higher self and relation to the Father, and there could find rest from unreal trials in the conscious reality and royalty of his being,—holding the mortal as unreal, and the divine as real."

Jesus Saw the Perfect Man

Now, if Jesus evidenced the divine and human coincidence, may we not as well? Has your incorporeal, divine selfhood ever left heaven for earth? No. Just as did the Master, you and I can maintain and hold to our perfection of being, and at the same time apply that understanding to the mutitudinous forms of erroneous belief that come before us to be denied and destroyed. On page 332 of Science and Health we read: "Into the real and ideal man the fleshly element cannot enter. Thus it is that Christ illustrates the coincidence, or spiritual agreement, between God and man in His image."

In the fifth chapter of John we have a striking illustration of how Jesus dealt scientifically with the beliefs of sin and heredity. Meeting on the road a man blind from birth, his disciples questioned the Master, apparently thinking that the man was being punished with blindness, because of sin, perhaps committed by his parents. In explanation, Jesus answered, "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents: but that the works of God should be made manifest in him." Holding to the eternal and unfallen perfection of man as the reflection of God, he set aside as false and untrue the cruel belief of heredity and sinful transmission. He denied the belief of heredity. He refused to accept the false theological beliefs of suffering and penalty. He saw clearly that neither this man nor his parents were, in their true being, sinners. He forgave the belief of sin by detaching it from man and recognizing it only as an evil imposition of mortal mind. The so-called evidences of blindness, of sin and heredity, were alike unreal to him. Perfection alone was the fact, to Jesus, and on that basis he healed the blind man.

God Is Substance of All Being

Faulty economic theories and inequitable distribution are generally regarded as contributing causes to the present tragic upheaval of nations. In the light of Christian Science, however, we see that the answer to humanity's sore need is the understanding of God as infinite substance, as the substance of all being. We need to ponder and meditate more deeply on the meaning of that great word "infinite," to appreciate more intelligently its significance. Is it not evident that the reason why human beings, the world over, are having so much difficulty regarding supply and the "making of a living," is that everything is viewed from the standpoint of finity, rather than infinity? Lack, poverty, and starvation are the inevitable products of finite thinking. The human or mortal mind is in its very nature limited. All of its concepts are limited and finite. Christian Science declares that God being infinite, man, His embodiment or expression, reflects God's infinite nature. It declares that man is conscious of illimitable, substantial ideas.

As we grow in understanding of God as infinite substance, we learn to look away from matter. We refuse to accept the picture or argument of limitation and lack, no matter how aggressive or extensive it may appear. We learn to think from the standpoint of infinity. Science shows us that substance, being inexhaustible Mind, is never static, never stagnant, never accumulated, but is ever unfolding, revealing itself in immeasurable, beneficent ideas. Divine substance is not something that starts and stops, that begins and ends. It is ever appearing, ever unfolding from an inexhaustible source. Then, is it not comforting and reassuring to realize that nothing can or will stop divine supply from unfolding?

The very fact that God is Love means that the substance of Love has eternal continuity. Does this sound to you like beautiful but impractical theory? It is not. It is the fact of being, and we are concerned solely with divine facts and their demonstrable proof. Infinite substance is the fact; lack is the fiction. Like disease lack, poverty, or limitation of any kind is wholly a false mental presentation, and can be met in just the same way—by seeing its unreality. Lack is wholly a state of self and mass mesmerism. Everyone who accepts it is self-mesmerized. He is believing in material sense testimony, instead of knowing and abiding in the divine facts of omnipresent and infinite abundance.

Man Manifests Infinite Understanding

There is no condition or situation in one's experience where correct and positive knowing will not annul and destroy an incorrect point of view. Let us consider, therefore, an example of the difference between spiritually correct knowing, and thinking from a purely human or relative standpoint. Not infrequently we hear someone say: "Oh, I love Christian Science. I believe in it, but I have such a little understanding. How can I heal myself or others, when I know so little?" At first thought, it may seem altogether proper and modest to take this attitude, but if one really wishes to grow in understanding and demonstration, it must be seen that such a statement and way of thinking is purely relative. Indeed, it is spiritually incorrect, because it is, in effect, a denial of the truth. It is a denial of one's true and only selfhood. How can anyone gain and grow in spiritual understanding, if he is mentally and audibly declaring he does not possess that understanding? The fact is, that if man is the reflection of infinity, he is now, in this hour, the manifestation of infinite understanding. This is the spiritual fact about man, about every man, and this spiritual fact, claimed and maintained, must be specifically applied to the false belief that man is finite, material, and limited in understanding.

When an individual awakes to his shortcoming and failure to live up to the highest and best in human conduct, it is certainly a step in the right direction to desire good. One must desire to be better before that desire is put into action; but after he has discovered, through scientific understanding, his true relationship to God, his forever oneness with good, is it not more in line with correct thinking, to be good because that is the normal and natural status of man? To say, "I do so want to be good, to be a better man," is certainly correct as far as it goes, but Christian Science teaches us to go farther than that. It teaches us to declare and know that man is, in his true and only being, already good, and therefore has never fallen. It teaches us to stand on the present and forever goodness of man as God's image and reflection. It makes clear that to continue to think of oneself or anyone else as a fallen, sinful mortal will never enable us to demonstrate perfection and salvation, either in the present or in the future.

In order to demonstrate goodness and righteousness, the premise must be correct. Mrs. Eddy states that premise for correct thinking in her textbook where she says (p. 258), "Never born and never dying, it were impossible for man, under the government of God in eternal Science, to fall from his high estate." Paul also, in writing to the Corinthians, did not tell them to merely desire to be perfect, or to want to be of one mind, or to hope to live in peace, but he stated the spiritual fact, "Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace," and then, "the God of love and peace shall be with you."

If you and I are, as Christian Science teaches, reflections of divine Love, it follows that our every thought must be beneficent in its nature—a blessing to all. It is important at this hour, both for our health and safety, that we do not fail to have the right metaphysical approach to the world problem.

It is the earnest desire of every Christian Scientist to demonstrate the brotherhood of man and to hasten the day of universal peace and amity among nations, but there is nothing in the Tenets of the Christian Science religion to justify its adherents in becoming pacifists or conscientious objectors. With the rights of free nations invaded, and our own national honor and liberty attacked, as loyal citizens we stand ready to defend our heritage as a free people. Both individually and collectively, we are taking every right human footstep in that direction. The aggressors on the rights of mankind must be met with courage and determination. It is our sincere desire, however, that all men shall be free, including our so-called enemies. We recognize that it is important that they be freed from the manipulation of the evil mentality and the wicked motives that have led them into aggression.

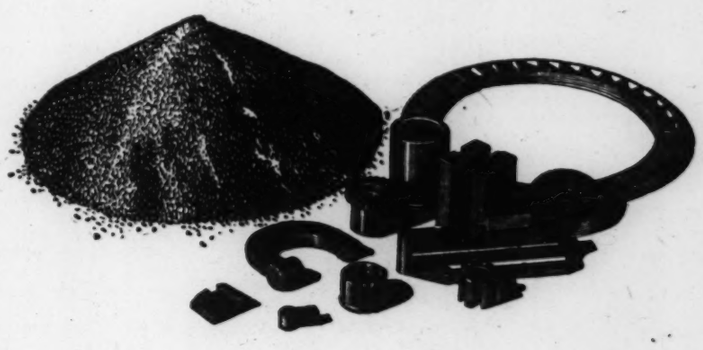
Mortal Mind Is Real Culprit

In the light of Christian Science, we see that we are not working for a victory over human enemies, but for a victory over evil. There can and should be no victory except for and by Principle, and that kind of victory will bless all, including our alleged enemies. The declaration of King Solomon is truly scientific, "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty; for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all."

We have usually thought of enemies as persons, external or apart from ourselves, but Jesus said that a man's foes were those of his own household, meaning his mental household or consciousness. In order to have enemies, one must necessarily entertain a belief in haters—one must accept hate and malicious thinking as realities in his own consciousness. In her inspired article entitled "Love Your Enemies," Mrs. Eddy asks (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 8): "Who is thine enemy that thou shouldst love him? Is it a creature or a thing outside thine own creation? . . . Simply count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and dethrones the Christ-image that you should reflect."

Even in the midst of war, it is our duty not to hate, but to so detach evil from man as to free him from his wicked beliefs. The real culprit is mortal mind —the belief that man has a mind or life apart from God. Since Jesus saw perfection, so must we. Enemies, and the fear of enemies, disappear in the face of that consciousness, which knows only the infinity of Love. This realization, that Love is infinite and omnipresent, strikes right at the root of war. Indeed it is the cure for war. It denies and annuls every belief of dissension, division, and discord, and establishes the divine fact that all of God's ideas are now and forever united in the brotherhood of Love.

A short article on Christian Science appears daily on the Home Forum Page. Today's article is entitled, "New views."



Bottleneck Breakers

By pressing metal powders into the desired shape in one stroke, it has been possible for Chrysler Corporation to produce many parts for weapons in but a fraction of the time required to make them by ordinary machine methods. This process also eliminates waste of precious materials and saves countless man-hours.

It all started some years before the war when Chrysler Corporation's Amplex Division began pressing bearings out of powdered metal and impregnating them with oil which penetrated the tiny pores of the metal itself. Once installed in hard-to-reach places in automobiles, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and other devices, these "Oilite" bearings provided their own lubrication without further attention.

Today almost every American-built weapon is made in larger quantity, at a saving of time and material, and functions better in action because it contains from one to scores of precision parts made by Powder Metallurgy. Such parts range from single pieces weighing 64 pounds down to tiny rivets weighing 10,000 to a pound.

Thus the science of peace has been applied to conserving the nation's manpower, materials and finances while speeding the production of better weapons.

You recall how Grandma mixed flour, seasoning and baking powder . . . then shaped and baked them into vastly different kinds of cookies, doughnuts, cakes and bread.

Powder Metallurgy is fundamentally very similar. Starting with metal "flour" so light and fluffy a breath of air would blow it away, various "recipes" are mixed, pressed in molds and actually "baked" in huge heat-treating ovens . . . to become tough, *finished parts* for many types of war equipment.

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The Home Forum

"New views"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN EXPERIENCED business executive envisions quickly the way to solve difficult problems; the practical farmer understands how to utilize productively undeveloped acreage; the automobile mechanic knows how to repair a car that will not run; and the veteran sea captain is certain of the safety of his ship in what seems to the uninitiated a destructive storm. What is apparent to them may not be so to the unenlightened. Similarly, when our human problems are not solved, the failure is actually due to lack of true knowledge. Reviewing them from the vantage point of increased understanding, we see facts that have always been present. Intelligence brings dominion and dispels the ignorance which clouded the solution.

One difficulty is that we often try too hard to change people, surroundings, or circumstances. If we had to change several conditions and many people before we could obtain harmony, our lot would be indeed hopeless, but external things do not have to be altered. The remedy is much more simple. It lies within our own consciousness. What appear as sickness, lack, inharmonious relationships, loneliness, are really but defective views individually entertained and externalized. Hence, we can correct discordant conditions by correcting our own thought about them through the understanding of God and of the present perfection of His creation.

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No one saw this great truth so clearly or demonstrated it so fully as did Christ Jesus. He understood God to be omnipotent and omnipresent, and that He had created all wholly good and perfect like Himself. So he did not accept material sense testimony as binding on God's man. He saw trials, sin, and sickness as unrealities, mistaken concepts about man's present perfection which had to be accepted to be manifested. He regarded them as outside of and foreign to the real man's harmonious being, just as a mistake in numbers is outside the principle of mathematics. And under the influence of his enlightened understanding mortals, bowed down with sin and disease, could no longer entertain a defective view of themselves. They were awakened to accept their God-bestowed health and dominion, and thus were healed.

In our day, Mary Baker Eddy, through her discovery of Christian Science, has revealed and made applicable in human experience the scientific knowledge of man's perfectibility as demonstrated by Jesus. She has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 260): "Science reveals the possibility of achieving all good, and sets mortals at work to discover what God has already done; but distrust of one's ability to gain the goodness desired and to bring out better and higher results, often hampers the trial of one's wings and ensures failure at the outset."

The way to achieve limitless good is open to all through discovering "what God has already done." It entails faith in one's divinely bestowed prerogative to manifest the good which belongs to God's child. It also involves a refusal to accept the argument of error. It calls for a recognition of the goodness of God, to be seen and enjoyed. And this is true even where evil aggressively argues and, through fear or ignorance, seems to occupy thought to the exclusion of good.

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A student of Christian Science while on a business trip suffered from foot trouble, and the condition persisted for days. One Wednesday evening, after an uncomfortable day, he managed with effort to attend the testimony meeting at a Christian Science church. A woman testified of being healed of the same difficulty he was experiencing. The testimony awakened the student to see that he had been accepting the condition as inevitable. He quickly saw it as unreal, unnecessary, and as no part of his true being, and refused to admit the suggestion. He replaced it with the assurance that God had made man perfect and harmonious, and maintained him so. There was improvement by the time he reached his hotel, and complete freedom on the following day. The experience taught him that it was what he had erroneously accepted regarding the condition that had affected him adversely, and a change in viewpoint brought release.

Paul prayed for the Ephesians, "The eyes of your understanding being enlightened; that ye may know what is the hope of his calling, and what the riches of the glory of his inheritance in the saints, and what is the exceeding greatness of his power to us-ward who believe" (Ephesians 1:18, 19). Illumined thinking reveals our true inheritance and God's "power to us-ward who believe." Problems are then resolved into thoughts. The limiting belief, whether it appears as an illness, lack, or danger, is corrected by replacing it with the ever-present truth.

By basing one's thinking on God's goodness and presence one discerns the unreality of error and destroys the belief in it. We find it never had a beginning. It never belonged to God or His perfect man. Beginning rightly, that is, viewing each situation from the divine standpoint, enables us to end rightly, to obtain the right solution. Such thinking brings harmony in human thought. It enables us to prove practical that comforting assurance of Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 66), "Each successive stage of experience unfolds new views of divine goodness and love."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

The text of a lecture on Christian Science, by Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., of San Jose, California, entitled "Christian Science: The Fulfillment of Prophecy and Promise," will be found on page 9.

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking, and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

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"YOUNG GIRL WITH SHEEP": *A Drawing by Jean-François Millet*

JEAN-FRANÇOIS MILLET (1814-1875) was born a peasant. While he did study in Paris, he felt a stranger in the big city amidst the sophisticated painters of his generation. The urban artists were showing ingenuity and fearlessness. The time seemed to be ripe for change and innovation. But Millet gathered his meager possessions and his family, and went into the country. There he remained, painting the peasants whom he knew and understood and loved. His fellow Barbizon painters made pictures of the countryside; peaceful, poetic, restful portrayals of streams, woodlands, and pastures. Millet was not satisfied with *paysage* alone. It was the people living close to the soil who were picturesque to his unconventional, unbiased eye. He portrayed them fulfilling their daily tasks quietly and humbly, clad in shapeless, faded, threadbare clothing, and shod in wooden sabots.

Other Frenchmen surpassed Millet in skill of execution. There were more daring composers of canvases, far more brilliant colorists, and draftsmen who could inform their lines with greater expression. But Millet proved a strong and influential painter within his modest limits. He discovered sources of poetic substance where few had suspected they existed. He elevated the underprivileged. He proved that beauty was not the product of a formula dictated by an academician, nor was it conditioned by elegance or sentimental association.

Millet read only a few books, but he read them with fervor and understanding. William Morris Hunt admired him greatly and he reported that Millet knew Shakespeare and Homer by heart. "It was splendid to hear him read the Bible."

In addition to the great repertoire of paintings by Millet, there are many pastels and drawings. They resemble the oils in their kindly and sympathetic representation. This drawing in the Metropolitan Museum was executed in charcoal.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Speaking of Towers

IN MY COPY OF Yeats' collected poems, I had written marginal comments during a period of eight or ten years. They appeared upon almost every page, marking whatever seemed great or strange or incomprehensible to me. Recently, in rereading some of the poems that ran in my mind every day for months together, I came upon a passage beside which I had written: "I don't like this." The passage is:

Alexandria's was a beacon tower, and Babylon's
An image of the moving heavens, a log-book
of the sun's journey and the moon's;
And Shelley had his towers, thought's
crowned powers he called them once.

It was the third line, the one referring to Shelley's towers, that had irked me. Being disturbed by a mere detail, I had missed the force of the whole passage which now seems magnificently vigorous. One reason that the lines now communicate a rich burden of ideas is that I have been reading, in E. M. Forster's "Pharos and Pharillon," a remarkable account of this beacon at Alexandria, built in 279 B. C. The city of Alexandria, where Forster tells us he "worked or appeared to work during a recent war," seems to have captured his imagination completely; for he describes it from the time when Menelaus and Helen landed on the site, after the fall of Troy, to the twentieth century. The lighthouse dominates the scene from beginning to end. While it stood, it utterly dwarfed every other building on the Egyptian coast. After it had been demolished (partly by earthquake, partly by vandals), its legend played an even greater part in the lives of the Alexandrians than had the actual tower played. The fantastic structure became more gigantic and mysterious than the actuality. And yet the actuality was amazing enough. Forster writes:

"There were four stories. The bottom story was over two hundred feet high, square, pierced with many windows. In it were the rooms (estimated at three hundred) where the mechanics and keepers were housed, and its mass was threaded by a spiral ascent, probably by a double spiral."

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Of the second story, Forster says only that it was "octagonal and filled by the ascending spirals." And then he continues: "The third story was circular. Then came the lantern. The lantern is a puzzle, because a bonfire and delicate scientific instruments appear to have shared its narrow area. Visitors speak, for instance, of a mysterious 'mirror' up there, which was even more wonderful than the building itself. Why didn't this mirror crack, and what was it? A polished steel reflector for the fire at night or for heliography by day?"

Forster winds up his description of Pharos—which, we are told, was built by the architect Sostratus—with this finely imaginative touch: "Fifteen miles to the west, on a ridge among masses of marigolds, the little watch-tower of Abousir is still standing, and it reproduces, in its three stories, the arrangements of Sostratus."

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There is a great deal more detail, fully as stimulating as what I have quoted, that Forster gives in this first chapter of his book. He reviews the legends that the Arabs have spun around Pharos, until the whole conception fairly hums with a fascinating vitality.

Rereading the Yeats passage after this realization of the poet's phrase: "Alexandria's was a beacon tower . . . ," the words are no longer indefinite, even to one who knows no more of the lighthouse than what Forster tells.

By a strange coincidence, the phrases

". . . and Babylon's
An image of the moving heavens . . ."

are also brilliantly illuminated for me by a sentence Forster wrote with reference to Pharos:

"There may have been hydraulic machinery in the central well for raising the fuel to the top; otherwise we must imagine a procession of donkeys who cease not night and day to circumambulate the spirals with loads of wood upon their backs."

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This recalls vividly to me the famous Breughel painting, "The Tower of Babel," in which, if you look closely enough, you will see the extraordinary machinery that the painter imagines was used, not to raise fuel, but to lift the building material itself. Are not donkeys, too, circumambulating those spiral ways?

At the foot of the Tower of Babel, there is a strange watery region. Perhaps Forster intended to suggest, at least faintly, Breughel's picture when he wrote: "The Fort . . built in the fifteenth century and itself now a ruin, stands today where Pharos once stood. Its area covers part of the ancient enclosure—the rest is awash with the sea—and in its containing wall are embedded a few granite columns."

EDMUND SCOTT

At the Spring House

SHE WENT TO THE spring house carrying a yellow bowl and a dipper. She removed the cover from the jar in the shallow tray of running water and dipped out the cream. So much for the mushrooms—so much for the apricot Bavarian cream—easier to make than ice cream and just as good. Coming out of the spring house she stood a moment, her eyes wandering over the blue hills of the far range and the slopes of tawny grass near by. All the hardships of her life at the ranch were mitigated by the natural beauty around her. It was like an everpresent, harmonious accompaniment, with which, when she wished, she could fall in step and be comforted.

A streak of heavenly color cut the sunny air over the Green—a bluebird, with the light metallic on its wings. It perched on the tip of one of the cottonwood trees, swinging in the breeze. . . .

She turned her head to the Gorge again and listened. The wind was coming down from the stables. It might carry the sound of a voice, Rob shouting, or a dog barking, whinny of a horse, but there was nothing. She went on to the house.—From "Thunderhead," by MARY O'HARA. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Praise for the Humble Streets of Paris

WHEN FROM LONDON I look back at Paris, I always see the streets—such as the Rue Notre Dame-de-Lorette, the Rue des Martyrs, the Rue Fontaine, and the Rue d'Aumale . . , which lie on the steep slope between the Rue de Châteaudun and the exterior boulevard where Montmartre begins. Though I have lived in various quarters of Paris on both banks of the Seine, it is to these streets that my memory ever returns.

And though I have lived for many years in London, no London street makes the same friendly and intimate appeal to me as these simple middle-class streets of little shops and flats over the shops, with little restaurants, little cafés, and little theatres here and there at the corner. The morning life of these streets was delightful, with the hatless women and girls shopping, and the tradesmen—and, above all, the tradeswomen—polite and firm at their counters, and the vast omnibuses scrambling up or thundering down. . . .

And then the glimpses of domestic life in the serried flats, poised story beyond story upon butchers' and grocers' and confectioners' and music-dealers' and repairers' and drapers' and corset-makers' and walking-stick-makers' and "bazaars"! Thousands of half-visible interiors within ten minutes' walk! And the intense mystery that enwrapped one's own house, reposing in the immense discretion of the *concierge*. . . . I never knew anything about the prodigiously genteel house of which I rented a fragment in the Rue de Calais, except that a retired opera singer lived over my head and a pianoforte professor at the Conservatoire somewhere under my feet. I never saw either of them, but I knew that the ex-opera singer received about a yard of bread every morning and one and a half litres of milk.

Every afternoon and sometimes in the evening a distant violin used to play, very badly, six bars—no more—of an air of Verdi's over and over again; never another tune! The sound was too faint to annoy me, but it was the most melancholy thing that I have ever heard. This phenomena persisted for years, and I never discovered its origin, though I inquired again and again. Some interior, some existence of an infinite monotonous sadness, was at hand, and yet hidden away from me, inviolate. Whenever I hear that air now I am instantly in Paris, and as near being sentimental as ever I shall be.—From "Things That Have Interested Me," by ARNOLD BENNETT. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

"Des vues nouvelles"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'HOMME D'AFFAIRES expérimenté voit promptement la manière de résoudre les problèmes difficiles; le paysan, l'agriculteur comprennent qu'il faut mettre en valeur les terrains inexploités; le mécanicien sait réparer une automobile afin qu'elle puisse de nouveau rouler; et le capitaine au long cours, qui navigue depuis des années, est sûr que son vaisseau supportera la tempête, même si les passagers sans expérience se croient en danger. Ce qui est évident pour les personnes entendues ne l'est point pour les ignorants. On peut même dire de tous nos problèmes que s'ils ne sont pas résolus, cela vient de ce que la vraie connaissance nous manque plus ou moins. Lorsque notre compréhension s'accroît, nous pouvons voir les faits qui ont toujours été présents. L'intelligence procure la maîtrise, elle dissipe l'ignorance qui cachait la solution juste.

L'une des difficultés vient de ce que souvent nous voulons à toute force changer les gens, les circonstances, le milieu où nous sommes. S'il nous fallait, avant d'obtenir l'harmonie, transformer bien des conditions, réformer de nombreuses personnes, notre situation serait désespérée; mais il n'est pas nécessaire de changer les choses extérieures. Le remède est beaucoup plus simple. Il se trouve dans notre propre conscience. Ce qui semble être la maladie, la disette, les relations inharmonieuses, l'isolement, ce sont en réalité les vues fausses qu'entretient l'individu et qui dès lors se manifestent. Nous pouvons donc corriger les conditions pénibles en corrigeant à leur sujet notre propre pensée, par la compréhension de Dieu et de la perfection présente de Son univers.

Mieux que tout autre, Jésus le Christ vit cette grande vérité, qu'il démontra dans sa plénitude. Il comprenait l'omnipotence, l'omniprésence divines; il savait que les choses créées par Dieu sont toujours bonnes, parfaites comme Lui-même. Aussi n'admettait-il pas que le témoignage des sens matériels pût lier l'homme de Dieu. Pour lui les épreuves, le péché, la maladie étaient des irréalités, de faux concepts touchant la perfection présente de l'homme, qu'il faut accepter pour qu'elle se manifeste. Il les tenait pour des choses étrangères à l'être harmonieux de l'homme réel, précisément comme une erreur de calcul est en dehors du principe qui gouverne les mathématiques. Et devant la lumineuse compréhension du Maître, les mortels qu'oppressaient le péché ou la maladie ne pouvaient plus entretenir à l'égard d'eux-mêmes des vues erronées. Ils se réveillaient moralement, acceptaient la maîtrise et la santé que Dieu donne, et se trouvaient ainsi guéris.

A notre époque, Mary Baker Eddy, par sa découverte de la Science Chrétienne, a révélé et rendu pratique pour les humains la connaissance scientifique de la perfectibilité de l'homme, telle que l'a démontrée Jésus. Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, elle écrit (p. 260): "La Science révèle la possibilité d'accomplir tout bien, et incite les mortels à travailler pour découvrir ce que Dieu a déjà fait; mais mettre en doute notre capacité d'atteindre la bonté à laquelle nous aspirons et de produire des résultats meilleurs et plus élevés, est bien souvent ce qui entrave nos premiers coups d'ailes et entraîne l'insuccès dès le début."

La voie permettant d'arriver au bien sans limites est ouverte à quiconque cherche à découvrir "ce que Dieu a déjà fait." Elle implique la foi, l'assurance que Dieu nous rend capables de manifester le bien auquel ont droit Ses enfants. Elle implique aussi le refus d'accepter les arguments de l'erreur. Elle exige qu'on reconnaisse la bonté de Dieu, qu'on la discerne et qu'on en jouisse. Ces faits sont vrais même lorsque le mal présente ses arguments agressifs et que par la crainte ou l'ignorance, il semble occuper la pensée et en exclure le bien.

Pendant un voyage d'affaires, un Scientiste Chrétien ressentit des douleurs au pied, et cette gêne persista pendant plusieurs jours. Un mercredi soir, après une journée pénible, il fit un grand effort pour se rendre à la réunion de témoignages dans une église Scientiste Chrétienne. Parmi les personnes qui prirent la parole, une dame mentionna la guérison du mal dont lui-même souffrait. Ce témoignage réveilla le disciple et lui montra qu'il avait accepté son tourment comme une chose inévitable. A l'instant il put voir que cette condition ne faisait point partie de son véritable être, qu'elle était irréelle, sans nécessité; il refusa d'admettre la fausse suggestion. Il la remplaça par l'assurance que Dieu a créé l'homme parfait, harmonieux, et le maintient dans cet état. Lorsqu'il revint à son hôtel, l'amélioration était déjà sensible, et le lendemain il était complètement libéré. Cette expérience lui apprit que ce qui lui avait été préjudiciable, c'était la fausse manière d'envisager la situation; car lorsque son point de vue avait changé, la délivrance s'était produite.

Écrivant aux Éphésiens, Paul faisait pour eux cette prière: "Qu'il éclaire les yeux de votre esprit, afin que vous sachiez quelle est l'espérance à laquelle vous êtes appelés, et quelles sont les richesses de la gloire de son héritage dans les saints; et quelle est l'infinie grandeur de sa puissance envers nous qui croyons, par l'efficace de sa vertu toute-puissante" (Éphésiens 1:18, 19). Le penser spirituellement éclairé révèle notre vrai héritage et la puissance de Dieu "envers nous qui croyons." Alors les problèmes se résolvent en pensées. La croyance restrictive, qu'elle nous apparaisse sous la forme d'une maladie, d'un péril, d'un manque quelconque, se corrige lorsqu'on la remplace par la vérité toujours présente.

En fondant son penser sur la bonté et la présence de Dieu, on discerne l'irréalité de l'erreur et l'on cesse d'y croire. On s'aperçoit qu'elle n'a point d'origine. Jamais elle ne fut inhérente à Dieu ou à l'homme parfait qu'Il a créé. Bien commencer—c'est-à-dire adopter en toute circonstance le point de vue divin—c'est bien finir, arriver à la solution juste. Ce genre de pensées fait régner l'harmonie dans la conscience humaine. Ainsi nous pouvons prouver d'une manière pratique cette encourageante assurance que Mrs. Eddy nous donne dans *Science et Santé* (p. 66): "Chaque degré successif d'expérience développe des vues nouvelles de bonté et d'amour divins."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Three Ways

Now will the grass adhere
To ways of being green,
And make a bold career
Of being seen;

And a quick, calling sound,
At dawn, will be a bird
Whose pulse is joy that found
A way of being heard.

And what my eyes have seen,
And what my ears have heard,
Have made my way a green
And singing word.

DAVID MORTON

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Fascist Last Stand Revealed in Uncensored Series on South America

Subtle Elements Fight In Cloak of Democracy

Forces of world oppression strive desperately to salvage every possible operations base—People kept in dark by stringent press curbs—Southern dictators use war to tighten grip on populace.

Uncensored South America
First Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM SOUTH AMERICA—The fascist danger in South America, far from being ended, assumes new and more subtle forms that challenge the American peoples to win their war for human rights at home, fighting for them around the world.

Forces of world oppression, seeing their ambitions crumbling under blows of aroused freemen, try desperately to salvage every possible base of operations in the Western Hemisphere.

This attempted reversal finds ready support among the conservative ruling classes of South America. No group of people in the world is less enthusiastic over prospects o a democratic upsurge that may sweep away all dictatorships.

Use Every Possible Weapon

South American fascists, driven from control over foreign policy as nation after nation broke with the Axis, now fight with every weapon at their disposal to keep the irresistible tide of world democracy from washing across their own shores.

They know that their dictatorial and oppressive regimes are the brothers of antidemocratic forces against which this war is being fought.

A correspondent who has covered South America since explosive days of 1938, when Axis agents boldly laid their time fuses to undermine and conquer the whole Continent, naturally looks for evidences of more democracy inside those countries today, rather than less.

After all, hasn't every South American country, including Argentina, either broken relations with the fascist Axis, or gone to war against it?

Some Democratic Gains

Encouraging gains for democracy are found in some countries. But one also is quickly driven to the conclusion that this war to clear the world of fascism in its German, Japanese, and Italian versions is being used to deepen the grip of similar despotic regimes in South America.

United States diplomats have been ordered by Washington to go along with co-operative southern dictators, on the ground that any political changes might disturb production of war materials.

Shrewd advantage is being taken of this situation by regimes which find ways of turning to their own ends the money, weapons, and technical skills being sent south, at a cost of billions, to buttress the common war effort.

Plan for Axis Victory

Behind this paradox of increasing fascism inside South America when the whole Hemisphere is normally united against external fascism is the fact that some of the most powerful elements in South America had been counting on an Axis triumph.

Others in the ruling oligarchies were wide open to going along with fascist systems abroad that are closely akin to their own way of doing things.

These undemocratic or antidemocratic elements give ground slowly, even in nations such as Brazil and Bolivia, which have joined the war as members of the United Nations.

In Argentina, the rear-guard action of the fascists is more visible. So far, it has prevented adoption of a clear foreign policy.

Franco Cultivated

Reports from across the Atlantic, meanwhile, confirm that Franco Spain is being cultivated more than ever as a European refuge of fascist money, thinking, and future ambitions. Part of the aim—persisted in despite past setbacks—is to use Spain as a springboard for operations in South America.

True South American democrats—and there are many of them living in enforced silence—see and tell you of the growing fascist resistance to resurgent democracy. Although secret police keep such liberals unorganized and scattered, their voices still speak the desires of millions.

That those millions have been oppressed for centuries is common knowledge. Moving among them this time, I found people of all walks restive under the bitter contradiction between their willing sacrifices to help defeat Hitlerism and the dictatorial chains being drawn tighter around them at home.

Violent Suppression

This political unrest has shown itself in outbreaks that were quickly and violently suppressed. So efficient have been fascist-type press controls that to this day the nations concerned are kept in ignorance of what really occurred. Not only so, but such incidents as the students by Brazilian police at São Paulo were kept from knowledge of the outside world for months.

The State Department in Washington knows most of these facts. But it is pursuing a diplomacy of not offending dictators as long as they "play ball" in the war. So Washington obscures parts of the South American picture almost as effectively as do the political censorships of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and some other countries.

An independent news correspondent in the field finds himself restricted at nearly every turn. He does not object to legitimate wartime censorship. But in South America today, he runs into many attempts to intimidate him and keep him in the dark on political events.

Followed by Secret Police

This writer expected to encounter difficulties in sending political facts out of Argentina, and he did. He was not prepared to be followed in Brazil by secret police who made it plain in their actions that the discreet political reporter would not try to see too much.

At that time, São Paulo, industrial metropolis of Brazil, was still going its way in silent rage over the shooting of students who had dared to parade with gags tied across their mouths. This was their way of protesting against a police raid on their quarters in the "Eleventh of August Academy."

Because Brazil is the largest South American neighbor and a fighting member of the United Nations, it is doubly important for Allied citizens to know what is going on in that mammoth country. Yet no correspondent resident in Brazil dared to write the story of the São Paulo shootings, or of the Minas Geraes manifesto which preceded this atrocity.

Before reporting what could be learned on the spot about these Brazilian political events, this writer wants to make clear that he is fully aware of the many good things that can be recorded about Brazil. For years, he has written extensively in commendation of Brazil's invaluable contribution to the war. He also will explore fully, later in this series, the Brazilian story in politics, economics and diplomacy.

To Balance Record

The assignment immediately in hand is to balance the record that has been unbalanced by one of the most effective fascist censorships in the world. Like the whole regime of President Vargas, this censorship is so urbane and clever that it lulls many correspondents into voluntary compliance with its blackout of the free press.

The less-adroit Argentines make foreign correspondents angry, so that they use every available device for getting around the censorship. Argentina's army-politicians are still trying, clumsily, to establish totalitarian press controls which have been a going concern under Dr. Vargas in Brazil for many years.

To grasp the significance of the São Paulo shootings, it is necessary to trace their connection with the Minas Geraes manifesto. In itself, this document would hardly have been noticed under a normal political regime. But politics in Brazil are far from normal.

More than on previous trips, this correspondent heard an undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the long stifling of democratic rights. The Brazilian people reasonably expect to find an atmosphere more congenial to the democratic way of living now that Brazil has cast its lot with the democracies and is sending troops to Europe.

Instead, the clamps are screwed down on the press and on every slightest expression of opposition to governmental policies. Critics, however constructive, lay themselves open to being viewed as suspicious characters, if not "fifth columnists." The war against fascism appears to be used in such instances to lessen, rather than increase, democratic liberties in Brazil.

The Brazilian people feel this reversal, and they don't like it. Within the narrow limits possible inside such a political strait jacket, this deeply tolerant and orderly people of Brazil has been making its weight felt. They want President Vargas to give tangible proof that he intends to bring Brazil's internal administration more in line with his foreign policy of opposition of Hitlerism and all its works.

As much as nine months ago, influential members of the Vargas Cabinet counseled the restoration of elections. In any case, the balloting would have been carefully regulated. It would have been kept in line with the basic Vargas propaganda that democracy failed in Brazil, failed miserably from 1889 to 1930, and that Dr. Vargas has been saving Brazil from the consequences ever since. Yet in one of the best-balanced, most authoritative, and impartial studies of the Vargas regime, Prof. Karl Loewenstein takes issue with this sweeping and unfair indictment.

"The 40 years of the liberal Republic," he writes in his book, "Brazil Under Vargas," "were a definite and incontrovertible success."

No Elections

Although the Vargas regime claims to have the overwhelming support of the laboring classes, of the Army, and of other influential groups, no elections of any kind were called.

Three months later, Dr. Vargas continued himself in the "Presidency," a title he keeps, although his position since Nov. 10, 1937, has never been submitted to democratic confirmation.

Then it was, while the nation watched to see what would happen on Nov. 10, 1943, that more than 100 prominent citizens of the State of Minas Geraes issued their manifesto. In mild and scholarly terms, they reminded Dr. Vargas that the six years allowed to the President under the Constitution of 1937 had expired. In all those years, there had been no move toward holding the national plebiscite required by the Constitution or toward restoring Congress.

The manifesto was addressed to the people of Minas Geraes, the richest mineral-producing state in Brazil. It was circulated in mimeographed form. No cry to revolt was raised. A less offensive political protest could hardly have been framed.

One by one, signers of the manifesto who had positions that could be taken away by the Government lost their positions.

While such political news never reaches the controlled Brazilian press or radio, São Paulo got wind of it. The full story of what happened in São Paulo has not yet come out. This richest, most industralized, and most highly educated of Brazil's 20 states remains the center of opposition to Dr. Vargas and the system for which he stands.

Handkerchief Gag

University students took an active part in São Paulo's political upheaval. Police raided student precincts that had been traditionally immune. The students demanded a fair hearing, which was denied.

Under bold leadership, some of the students then dared to sally forth into the streets in a procession that remained silent at first except for the shuffling of their feet. The whole content of their protest was summed up in the handkerchief gag which each student wore.

Down through the sloping streets they headed toward the center of the city. It was the evening rush hour. Eyewitnesses said the crowd reacted visibly to the silent protest of the students. Police quickly massed. When the students refused to disband, orders were given to fire, not directly at the students, but at the pavement. Bullets ricocheted, and bystanders as well as students were hit. Estimates vary from one killed to 21. The most reliable figure appears to be eight.

Postwar Promises

People who saw the crowd that evening said it was touch and go whether the fire would spread into revolution. Brazilians instinctively dislike bloodshed. When they turn guns against other Brazilians, there must be the unleashing of tremendous suppressed tension.

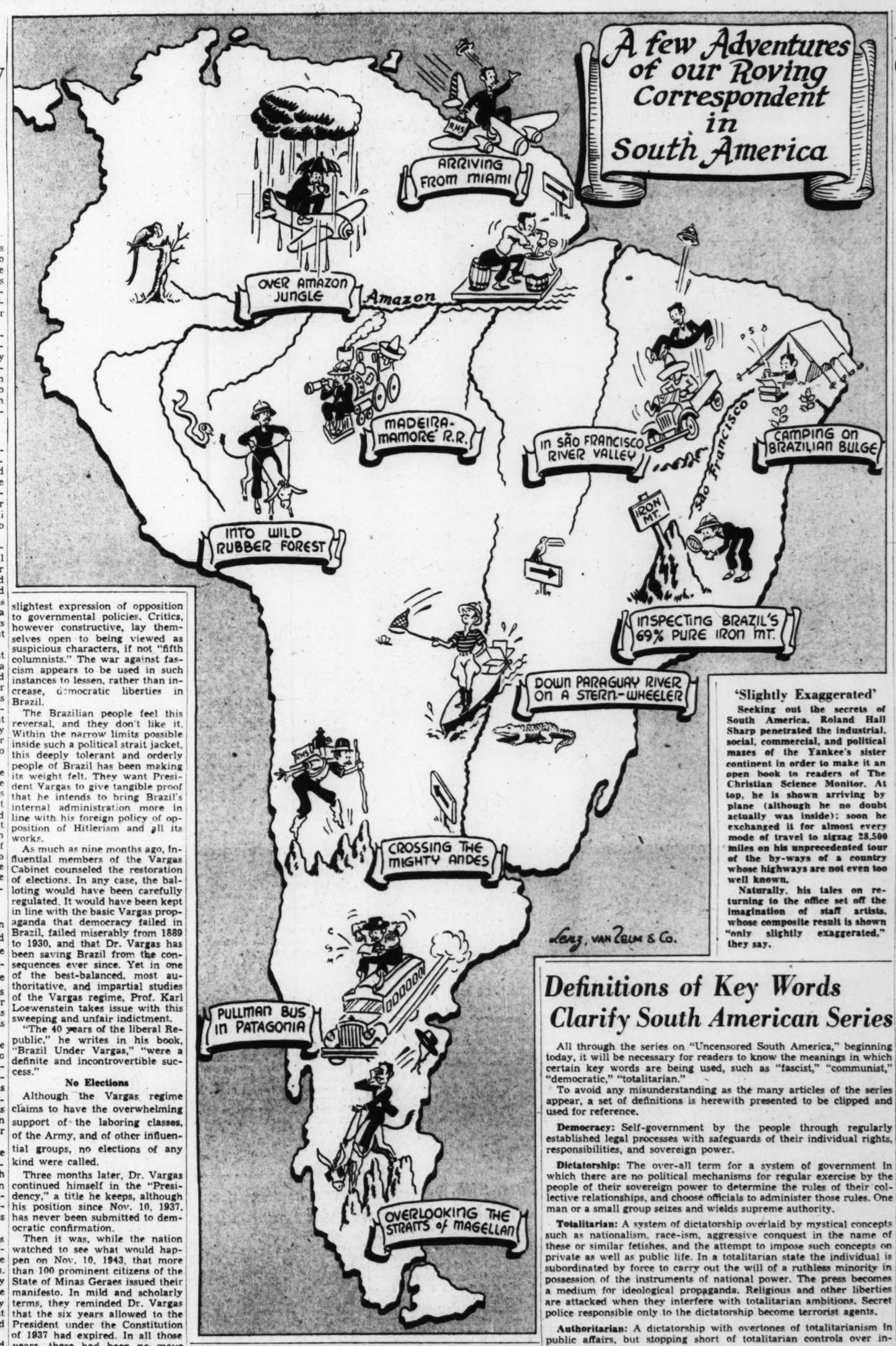
The São Paulo Government was shaken up. Later Dr. Vargas made an official visit and used strong language in warning that his administration would tolerate no disturbances. As he said on Nov. 10, 1943, "it would be criminal to agitate now on our internal front" for "a special form of internal stability."

Twice since then he has promised to restore representative government after the war. To many Brazilians, these promises do not outweigh what they see as an unnecessary blackout of democratic rights inside Brazil, in the name of a war to free the world from democracy's would-be destroyers.

In Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay, the same pattern is repeated, with important variations.

As South America enters this new phase of its political evolution, qualified observers foresee troublous times. In effect, South America has passed from mid-war conditions to the beginnings of postwar conditions. World War I led to a whole series of internal changes, climaxed in widespread revolutions of the early 1930's. Already the first signs of political and economic wrenchings are visible.

In these upheavals, South American fascism is waging a battle which liberals are determined will be its last.



'Slightly Exaggerated'

Seeking out the secrets of South America, Roland Hall Sharp penetrated the industrial, social, commercial, and political mazes of the Yankee's sister continent in order to make it an open book to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. At top, he is shown arriving by plane (although he no doubt actually was inside); soon he exchanged it for almost every mode of travel to zigzag 28,500 miles on his unprecedented tour of the by-ways of a country whose highways are not even too well known.

Naturally, his tales on returning to the office set off the imagination of staff artists, whose composite result is shown "only slightly exaggerated," they say.

34,500 Miles and No Bike!

It takes a lot of roving to cover Latin America. Since Roland Hall Sharp started on this beat, he has made seven trips for a total of 101,000 miles. He has ridden nearly everything from airplanes to mules as he penetrated into remote parts of the southern countries.

During the trip just ended he kept going almost constantly for six months. When the adding machine in the home office got through clicking together mule-miles and all the other ways of travel, it came out with 34,500 as a grand total. Of this, 28,500 were on or over the South American Continent, largely in the interior.

Some idea of the trip is given by unscrambling the various methods of transportation. Airplanes, from veteran flying boats to Commando C-46 freight ships of the United States Army Air Transport Command, accounted for 17,000 miles.

Another 10,960 miles were piled up on a wide diversity of trains—wood-burning, "Toonerville Trolley" types, and de luxe sleeping cars.

Stern-wheel river boats, Higgins landing craft used in getting out wild Amazonian rubber, dugout canoes, and modern screw-driven ships took care of 2,270 miles. Another thousand rolled by on a Chilean coastal steamer from the Straits of Magellan northward through island-studded passages. A private lake steamer on the Estancia Paine in the southern Andes added 25 miles.

By road, Mr. Sharp held on with jolting freight for 710 miles in trucks. Automobiles gave more comfort in 750 miles, while busses of widely varying quality bumped along for 1,590 miles. The world-traveling jeep could not be left out, and 50 miles sped by in its rakish flight.

One session on horseback lasted 15 hours. Other horses and mules added enough to round out a saddle total of 160 miles.

What, no bicycle? Raleigh, on which Mr. Sharp started to South America the trip before this one, had to stay home.

Definitions of Key Words Clarify South American Series

All through the series on "Uncensored South America," beginning today, it will be necessary for readers to know the meanings in which certain key words are being used, such as "fascist," "communist," "democratic," "totalitarian."

To avoid any misunderstanding as the many articles of the series appear, a set of definitions is herewith presented to be clipped and used for reference.

Democracy: Self-government by the people through regularly established legal processes with safeguards of their individual rights, responsibilities, and sovereign power.

Dictatorship: The over-all term for a system of government in which there are no political mechanisms for regular exercise by the people of their sovereign power to determine the rules of their collective relationships, and choose officials to administer those rules. One man or a small group seizes and wields supreme authority.

Totalitarian: A system of dictatorship overlaid by mystical concepts such as nationalism, race-ism, aggressive conquest in the name of these or similar fetishes, and the attempt to impose such concepts on private as well as public life. In a totalitarian state the individual is subordinated by force to carry out the will of a ruthless minority in possession of the instruments of national power. The press becomes a medium for ideological propaganda. Religious and other liberties are attacked when they interfere with totalitarian ambitions. Secret police responsible only to the dictatorship become terrorist agents.

Authoritarian: A dictatorship with overtones of totalitarianism in public affairs, but stopping short of totalitarian controls over individuals and the home.

Fascist: A term often loosely used as a tag-all for totalitarian dictatorship, with frequent inaccuracy. In this series it appears with a small "f" when indicating the general outlook and practice of antidemocratic forces, when these go beyond traditional South American dictatorship and are spearheaded by modern devices. Such devices include: 1. Public opinion control. 2. Domination of industry and its conversion to production for wars of aggression. 3. Violation by a powerful minority of individual rights. With a capital "F," Fascist and Fascism refer to the system developed in Italy under Mussolini, including rule through a single hand-picked political party.

Nazism: The special form of ruthless totalitarianism developed in Germany under Hitler. Includes rule through a monopolistic political party and various extra-governmental agencies such as Storm Troopers and the Gestapo secret police. These became elements in the national forces when the Nazis established full control. The whole national economy is bent to ends of foreign conquest.

Communism: In philosophy, the system of socialism advanced by Karl Marx. In politics, a system of totalitarianism applying Communist ideology and ruling through a theoretical "dictatorship of the proletariat," or working class. In economics, Communism demands collective ownership of natural resources and productive capital, with communal sharing of the product in a classless society. The term is not used in this series as a tar brush for everyone with leftist tendencies any more than all extreme rightists are called fascist, unless these definitions apply.

Back Door Opened On Veiled Data

Reporter discovers how much needs to be done before Continent lives up to its promise.

Just back from six months of travel through the center of South America from the Amazon Basin to the Straits of Magellan, Roland Hall Sharp today begins on this page the uncensored account of what he heard and saw.

During the first month he flew with a party of 12 other North American reporters from Miami to Haiti and through the Amazon wild-rubber country. Then he went on alone into the interior where for weeks on end he met no other English-speaking person.

At Recife in the north of Brazil he left airplanes in order to see the country and know the people as they are, instead of flying 10,000 feet high over their heads. He did not enter a plane again until he had gone overland by truck, river steamer, railway, bus, and horseback from Recife to the southernmost tip of the Continent, and back to the high Andes at La Paz, Bolivia.

Continent Crisscrossed

His route crisscrossed the center of South America. It is probable that no other North American writer has made such an extensive single journey through "the unknown Continent" since Harry Franck vagabonded down the Andes on foot in the early years of this century.

"Many surprises were waiting for me," Mr. Sharp said after returning to Boston. "South America looks entirely different when you approach the great cities such as Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro from the back door.

"There always is a tendency to exaggerate the unknown, to cast a golden haze or a dark cloud over regions not yet brought fully to public view. During recent years the coasts of South America have become fairly well known, due to trips by hundreds of news correspondents and authors of books. Parts of the interior also have been described in a way to reach the newspaper public. But the deep interior remains largely out of view.

"Possibilities" Toned Down

"Since coming back, I have heard a half dozen remarks, some of them by prominent persons, about the 'tremendous possibilities in South America.' Every one of those remarks would have been substantially modified if the person speaking had seen what I have seen on this trip, and on six previous trips since 1938.

"South America has possibilities, but anyone thinking of moving down there or investing money ought first to know as much as possible about what he will find. That was the purpose of this trip, to go and see and write about South America as it really is.

"The danger of inadequate knowledge is shown in a recent public incident. Someone who knows the Amazon well heard that Mrs. Roosevelt had proposed sending thousands of European families into the Amazon.

"'That would be murder,' he said, 'slow murder.'

"And he meant it. Not that the Amazon is incapable of absorbing pioneers in search of new homes. But Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil put it neatly when he quoted a writer who said that men had come to the Amazon before the slow processes of land formation had made it ready for human habitation.

"That is just one instance of difficulties faced by South America, difficulties that are built into the geographical makeup of the Continent itself. The Andes are a majestic and often beautiful chain of mountains 5,000 miles long, yet they throw an almost unbroken barrier down the whole Pacific coast. It deepens our understanding and our sympathies to realize that South Americans face these awesome obstacles.

Shift of Emphasis

"It is popular, especially just now, to speak of South America in glowing terms as the 'Continent of the future,' as an 'untapped storehouse of food and other natural resources,' as offering 'new roads to riches,' and so on. Without discounting the parts of these statements that are true, we need to shift the emphasis, and stop all this romantic nonsense about South America. The South Americans will respect us for being more realistic.

"There are large mineral deposits not yet adequately worked. Industrial development is only at its beginning. Agriculture can be greatly advanced in diversity and productivity by modern methods. Under adequate safeguards, there is room for substantial increases of population through immigration.

"All of these possibilities will be speeded by informed, intelligent public interest based on a well-rounded grasp of the Continent as it really is.

"The Good-Neighbor Policy is not, or should not be, an attempt to promote friendship on the basis of rosy illusions. Having seen during this trip what it means to be deprived of the free press, I intend to tell the truth about South America as far as I have been able to uncover it."

Girls Keep Secrets? Wacs Do, And So Get Important Jobs

Parades by WAC units in many communities throughout the nation yesterday and today marked the second anniversary of the Women's Army Corps. Representing more than 4,000 in England, a detachment paraded in London, where Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said, "We are proud of you," in a cable to Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, WAC Director.

U. S. ARMY 8TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, IN ENGLAND, May 15 (AP)—As air assaults on German-occupied Europe intensify, Wacs here are being given increasingly important tasks.

Girl soldiers who were teachers, salesgirls or secretaries a year ago in civilian life are now in key spots in the invasion planning.

"It's like a movie—no, more glamorous than a movie," is the way Pfc. Virginia Scheuer, Detroit, Mich., described her job as she looked up from helping to record from photographs the damage done in recent heavy bomber assaults on German targets.

She was sitting at a long table in the closely guarded war room where she and Capt. Nicholas J. Rifkin of Seattle, Wash., an Army intelligence officer, were studying bomb raid photographs. To this room every morning—and sometimes during the day—come Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the 8th Air Force, and his staff to get "fill-ins" on developments on fronts throughout the world.

The war room is the nerve center of the headquarters. It's a large room, wood-paneled and with high ceiling. All but one of its tall windows are covered with maps. Its fireplace is hidden by charts. In a corner is a safe for super-secrets. Everything the 8th Air Force does is tied in in this room with campaigns being fought on the Russian front, in the Mediterranean—even in the Pacific.

"It makes us very proud—the confidence the High Command has in us," said Private Scheuer. "They take it for granted that we do keep things to ourselves."

Allied Landing Craft Await Invasion Call

By the Associated Press

London, May 16

Pictures of British transports and landing craft massed at British bases were published yesterday by London newspapers, under captions which said the vessels were "ready for the invasion call."

Some of the pictures, similar to illustrations published several weeks ago in Life and the London Illustrated News, showed the Stars and Stripes.

Other photographs pictured country roads lined with parked United States trucks and other equipment.

Polish Priest Under Care Of Physician

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 16 (AP)—The Rev. Stanislaus Orlemanski, suspended by his Bishop for an unauthorized flying trip to Moscow, was confined to bed in the rectory of his Church today and a physician said he was "on the verge of a complete physical and mental breakdown."

Dr. William C. Kotarski said the Polish-American Roman Catholic priest who twice conferred with Premier Stalin appeared "very nervous and upset" and that he had ordered him to remain in bed for several days.

The Rev. Mr. Orlemanski's priestly priviliges were suspended by his superior, the Most Rev. Thomas M. O'Leary, Bishop of Springfield, as punishment for leaving his parish without permission.

The Rev. George A. Shea, Chancellor of the Springfield Diocese, told a press conference yesterday that he "thought it likely" that material the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski brought back from Russia might be forwarded to Roman Catholic Church officials, but he declined to say whether that meant his Bishop, the Apostolic Delegate at at Washington or the Holy See.

The Chancellor added that the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski would not be restricted from writing about or discussing his trip so long as he covered only historical facts and did not touch on faith and morals.

A regulation of canon law requires that any priest who writes about religion must obtain the imprimatur (approval) of his Bishop before the matter can be published, the Rev. Mr. Shea pointed out, adding that "We are concerned only with Father Orlemanski's activity as a priest of the Springfield Diocese."

Notes on The Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Bill Brandt's exhaustive search of the statistics reveals that Jim Tobin is the only major league pitcher who ever turned in a no-hitter and socked a home run in the same game.

✦ ✦ ✦

Syracuse U. still is very much undecided about playing football next fall . . . Notre Dame's Creighton Miller has definitely decided against further collegiate action next fall and if he doesn't accept an offer from the Brooklyn Tigers he'll be one of Ed McKeever's assistant coaches . . . Bill Benswanger, Pittsburgh Pirates' prexy, has compiled the program notes for Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra concerts for several years . . . The umps probably wish he'd teach Frankie Frisch something about harmony.

✦ ✦ ✦

Charlie Schanz, Phillies' pitcher, Racked up 17 victories last season out of a total of 70 won by the seventh-place San Diego club and so far he's shown no sign of faltering from being with the second-place Phils . . . "Charlie Chan" has won three of his four starts so far . . . Pitched a one-hitter against Giants and won it with a triple with bases loaded . . . Last season he pitched 276 innings to become the work horse of the Pacific Coast League.

✦ ✦ ✦

Camp Sibert, Ala., and the 20th Armored Division of Camp Campbell, Ky., semi-finalists in last year's national semi-pro tournament, head the entry list for the Southern Service baseball tourney at Chattanooga, Tenn., this week. Spud Chandler is due to pitch for Camp Sibert . . . Bob Steuber, the football point collector who also does a bit of baseball and track work for the Iowa Seahawks, is rated the school's most popular athlete on trips. He's also a star with a harmonica.

Sports News

Base runners thundering down the third base line toward home plate aren't likely to hold any terrors for Frank Mancuso, the Browns' husky young catcher. Mancuso had a fling with the paratroops and was discharged after he had injured his leg. Frank, a lieutenant, was making his fifth training jump.

Frank is a capable catcher with many of the mannerisms of his famous brother, Gus, and like Gus, is a bit heavy-footed. He's a solid hitter and can be depended upon to knock in his share of runs.

Mancuso was in the Giants' camp in 1937 and Bill Terry signed him for Jersey City. He was with the Browns' farm team at San Antonio in 1942 when he decided to go into the Army at the close of the 1942 season. He earned his commission at Fort Benning, Ga., and then transferred to the Paratroops because the extra $100 per month was too much for him to pass up.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Clyde Shoun, Reds — Pitched no-hit, no-run game against Boston, beating Jim Tobin. Only man to reach base walked and stayed on first.

Frankie Hayes, Athletics — Clouted grand slam homer with two out in last of ninth, driving in four runs for 6-2 win over Detroit.

Dixie Walker, Dodgers—Boosted batting average to .414 with three of Brooklyn's 17 hits against Cubs.

Phil Weintraub, Giants — Collected four hits in four at bats for perfect day as Giants clubbed Pittsburgh hurlers for 15 blows.

Walt Dubiel, Yankees — Spun five-hitter, batted in one of New York's runs in 10-2 edge over Chicago.

Emil Verban, Cardinals — Tripled and singled in two at bats during St. Louis nine-run first inning.

Mike Guerra, Senators — Hit two-run homer in last of ninth to tie Cleveland; scored winning run in 11th on Hillis Layne's single as Nats soared into second place.

Manhattan College has no track team and no track coach, but a student, Al Daily, nevertheless, filed his entry in the I. C. 4-A meet as a representative of the institution.

Clyde Shoun Beats Tobin At Own Game

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati's bull pen has yielded a pitcher in Clyde Shoun to equal Jim Tobin's no-hit, no-run job and baseball today is beginning to wonder whether the pitching is so good or the hitting so bad. Two hitless games have been tossed within a month, where none were recorded in the last two years.

While Shoun was blanking Boston, 1-0, on Chuck Aleno's home run and showing Tobin how it feels to be on the receiving end of a no-hitter, the St. Louis Cardinals broke out with nine runs in the first inning against Philadelphia, Brooklyn leveled Chicago with a 17-hit attack and the New York Giants gave the hitting profession another boost with 15 safeties at Pittsburgh.

Walked Only One

So far the argument is even on the pitching vs. hitting debate, but the uneven early-season performances are giving the record books a good workout.

When Shoun turned back Boston without a hit, on top of Bucky Walters' one-hitter Sunday, it was the first time since 1917 that a club has been so completely stopped on two successive days. Twenty-seven years back, Ernie Koob and Bob Groom of the Browns had held Chicago hitless in two of a three-game series.

Shoun's job topped Tobin's because he walked only one and Tobin passed two. After Tobin strolled in the third and stayed on first, not a Boston batsman reached base.

Chet Covington, who pitched baseball's only perfect game in 1943 for Scranton, Pa., in the Eastern League, was one of the victims as the Cards paraded over the Phillies, 11-6. Emil Verban had a triple and a single in the big first inning.

Walker Hitting

Dixie Walker paced the Dodgers attack as they scored seven in the sixth frame in swamping Chicago, 14-3, behind Hal Gregg. Walker upped his average to .414. The New York Giants got partial revenge for Sunday's double loss by pummeling the Pirates, 8-7 after a rocky start.

The Yankees made eight hits count for a 10-2 triumph over Chicago with rookie Walt Dubiel showing good stuff as a starting hurler in a five-hit job.

Frankie Hays clouted a bases-loaded homer with two out in the last of the ninth to climax a Hollywood ending for the Athletics' 6-2 triumph over Detroit.

In a night game, Mike Guerra's ninth-inning homer with one on sent Washington overtime and he scored the winning run in the 11th on Hillis Layne's single for a 4-3 edge over Cleveland, boosting the Nats into second place. Boston and St. Louis were not scheduled.

Kramer, After Term in Navy, Stars for Browns on Mound

BULLETIN

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16 (AP)—Nate Andrews hurled six-hit ball today as Boston defeated Cincinnati's Reds, 1-0, for an even break in the four-game series. Two second-inning singles, a sacrifice, and an outfield fly provided the score. Catcher Clyde Kluttz cornered half of his mates' six hits off Ed Heusser and Bob Ferguson.

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In Jack Kramer, a six-foot, 190-pound southern gentleman from New Orleans, the St. Louis Browns boast one of the top pitchers in baseball. Entrusted by Manager Luke Sewell with five starting assignments in the West, the big right-hander delivered five straight victories, or par for the course. He notched the Tigers and White Sox twice each, and the Indians once.

It was not until he ran up against Washington knuckleball southpaw, Mickey Haefner, that Kramer tasted his initial setback. Jack pitched a five-hitter, yet lost, 4-2.

In Seabees

Thus, as the Browns moved against the Red Sox this afternoon at Fenway Park in the opener of a four-game series, Kramer was their ace. He was that standout hurler which every pennant contender must have, Luke Sewell's insurance against a losing streak.

Kramer is one big leaguer who is certain to stay in baseball for the duration. Last summer he was handed an honorable discharge from the Navy after a stretch in the Seabees. And although the fellow did not see overseas service, he saw plenty of active service as a trainee in the marches of Virginia and on the beaches of the Atlantic.

In fact, Kramer, who earned a return to the American League by his sensational pitching at Toledo last summer after leaving the Navy, credits part of his success this spring to the physical training he received in Uncle Sam's uniform. His comeback should be encouraging to other players still in the service.

Broke Fast

The Brownie star was out of league ball for about a season and a half. He failed to join the Browns in 1942, working as a shipfitter for the Delta Shipyard of New Orleans. He then pitched an occasional Sunday game on the sandlots, but during his half year in the Navy after his enlistment in January, 1943, he did not throw a ball.

Sparked by Kramer's hurling, the Browns broke fast in the American League, running up nine straight wins before being stopped by the White Sox. Talk of the first flag in history arose from the St. Louis clubhouse. Critics even wrote about an all-St. Louis World Series on a 10-cent fare.

But pennant talk has cooled considerably since Sewell came East, chiefly because he dropped two out of three to the Senators and three in a row at Philadelphia. Joe Cronin hopes to add momentum to the slide.

✦ ✦ ✦

Briefs . . . Sewell still has Junior Stephens, one of the league's best all-around players, at shortstop, and Don Gutteridge, George McQuinn, Mark Christman, Milt Byrnes and Mike Kreevich . . . Nelson Potter, formerly of the Red Sox and Steve Sundra, one-time Yankee, are pitching good ball for him . . . Gene Moore, an old Brave, is in the outfield . . . Gene has been around some since leaving Boston . . . Tomorrow the Browns and Red Sox play a double-header, starting at 1:30 o'clock . . . The Braves on the morrow open a three-game series with the Cardinals.

The Braves, incidentally, have released infielder Ben Geraghty and pitcher George Woodend to the Syracuse club of the International League on 24-hour recall, it was announced this afternoon by Secretary John Quinn . . . Prior to today's final, all Braves-Cincinnati games had been shutouts . . . Judging by the performances of Tobin against the Dodgers and Clyde Shoun vs. the Braves yesterday, no-hitters are apt to be a dime a dozen before the season is out . . . The Reds had to make several stabs of line drives to save Shoun's no-hitter, however.

Burnham to Try For Double Win In I. C. 4-A Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 16—Don Burnham, Dartmouth's brilliant distance runner, for the third successive year will attempt one of the most difficult tasks on track, winning both the mile and the half mile, when he appears in the 68th annual I. C. 4-A championships on Franklin Field, next Saturday afternoon.

In his sophomore year Burnham attempted the feat and finished second to Leslie MacMitchell, then of New York University, in the mile, and fifth in the half mile. Last year Burnham won the mile bu finished in eighth place in the half mile.

Stronger and with greater racing experience, Burnham may turn the trick this year, his last as a representative of Dartmouth. His running in the Relay Carnival and his victories in both the mile and the half mile in the meet with West Point, the latter in 1:58 without being pushed, makes him the favorite to accomplish the task of the double.

In addition to running the two races, Burnham will run either the third or fourth leg on Dartmouth's one-mile relay team. If this team is successful against West Point, Columbia, Penn State, and several other good mile teams, he will earn himself the sobriquet of "iron man."

Burnham is one of 31 entries from Dartmouth sent in by Harry Hillman, celebrating his 35th year as coach of the Green. One or more individuals have been entered in each of the 15 events listed by Asa Bushnell, manager of the meet.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	18	6	.750
4	Cincinnati	13	9	.591
4½	Philadelphia	12	9	.571
6	Pittsburgh	10	10	.500
6	Brooklyn	11	11	.500
7	New York	11	13	.458
7½	Boston	11	14	.440
13	Chicago	3	17	.150

Results May 15

Cincinnati 1, Boston 0.
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 6.
Brooklyn 14, Chicago 3.
New York 8, Pittsburgh 7.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	New York	14	6	.700
2	Washington	13	9	.591
2	St. Louis	14	10	.583
3	Philadelphia	12	10	.545
3½	Chicago	10	13	.435
6	Cleveland	10	14	.417
6½	Boston	8	13	.381
7	Detroit	9	15	.375

Results May 15

New York 10, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 2.
Washington 4, Cleveland 3 (11 inns.).
Only games scheduled.

Dodger Star High at .414

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Dixie Walker's batting surge continued to highlight the major leagues as the first month of the season ended with the Brooklyn outfielder's .414 mark 46 points higher than the .368 compiled by Thurman Tucker of Chicago, the new American League pace-setter.

Nick Etten of the Yankees slumped 143 points from first down to seventh in the American League with .333, including games of May 15, but Tucker, who hit a weak .235 for the White Sox last year, soared out of nowhere to gain a four-point edge on Bob Swift of Detroit.

Buddy Hall, the A's shortstop, held down third spot in the junior circuit, 11 points ahead of Gil Torres and George Myatt of Washington and Ford Garrison of Philadelphia. Garrison hopped into the upper level on the wings of a sensational spurt since shifting from Boston to the A's.

Next behind Walker in the National came Phil Weintraub of the Giants with a .361 mark on 30 hits in 83 at bats. Max Macon of the Braves established himself as the regular first sacker by boosting his average to .335 with Danny Litwhiler's .352 and Stan Musial's .349, giving the St. Louis flychasers fourth and fifth places in the race.

The 10 leading batsmen in each league, based on 55 or more times at bat:

National League

Player, Club	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Walker, Brooklyn	22	87	15	36	.414
Weintraub, New York	24	83	17	30	.361
Macon, Boston	18	62	3	22	.355
Litwhiler, St. Louis	24	88	7	31	.352
Musial, St. Louis	24	83	15	29	.349
Bordagaray, Brooklyn	20	81	20	28	.346
Adams, Philadelphia	22	90	20	31	.344
Tipton, Cincinnati	18	67	11	23	.343
Rucker, New York	23	100	11	34	.340
Medwick, New York	20	80	15	27	.338
Ciesiak, Philadelphia	18	71	4	24	.338

American League

Tucker, Chicago	14	57	19	21	.368
Swift, Detroit	17	55	3	20	.364
Hall, Philadelphia	22	88	9	31	.352
Torres, Washington	21	88	7	30	.341
Myatt, Washington	21	85	13	29	.341
Garrison, Philadelphia	20	82	14	28	.341
Etten, New York	20	69	13	23	.333
R. Johnson, Boston	21	60	16	20	.333
Stirnweiss, New York	19	83	18	27	.325
Boudreau, Cleveland	18	69	13	22	.319

BASEBALL
TOMORROW PENWAY PARK 1ST GAME 1:30 TWO GAMES
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Man's Store . . . Hub. 2181
Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 0211

Tutt, Silk-Hatted Lawyer of Fiction, Involves Author in Real Legal Battle

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Old Ephraim Tutt, silk-hatted lawyer of fiction created so vividly by Arthur Train that the author took the trouble to deny he was genuine, was tangled up in a real legal battle today.

A Philadelphia attorney, Lewis R. Linet, charged in a Supreme Court suit that Mr. Train's book, "Yankee Lawyer: The Autobiography of Ephraim Tutt," was a "decit and fraud" and constituted a hoax upon readers.

Mr. Linet asked a rebate of 50 cents to $1 on the $3.50 purchase price for himself and approximately 50,000 other purchasers. He also sought to enjoin the publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons, from further publication and sale of the book, but this was denied by Justice Lloyd Church April 28.

The suit, naming as defendants the author, Scribner's, and Maxwell E. Perkins, Vice-President and Editor of the publishing house, complained the autobiography was a hoax because it portrayed Mr. Tutt as a real person.

Shortly after the book was published, Mr. Train wrote an article for the Saturday Evening Post in which he told of futile efforts to convince admirers of Tutt's unreality.

"Mr. Tutt was a fictional character," the author said in commenting on the suit. "I don't admit that it was a hoax. It was a perfectly natural and legitimate way to make the character tell his own story. Literary history is full of such instances."

Mr. Train cited Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," and Dean Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," as examples of literary work in similar vein.

Mrs. Roosevelt Stresses Maternity Aid Now Available to Wives of Servicemen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today suggested that more Army and Navy wives take advantage of the maternity aid for which the President signed a $6,700,000 supplemental appropriation May 13.

Miss Katharine Lenroot, chief of the United States Children's Bureau, reported to Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference that about 40,000 women received care under the program during April, but Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that there are still a great many women unacquainted with the program under which the Government pays out an average of $84 for medical care to wives of men in the four lowest paid grades of military service.

Approximately $30,000,000 is available for these services during the present fiscal year.

Care is provided for mothers throughout pregnancy and six weeks thereafter and to babies during the first two weeks of life. approximately 300,000 cases have been cared for since the program started in March, 1943.

Miss Lenroot denied that the maternity-aid program is necessarily a New Deal wedge to socialized medicine after the war but admitted a need in the United States for more adequate maternity care in peacetime. Pointing to British proposals for "free medical care for all," she said: "I don't believe the American people will be satisfied with less quality of distribution of medical care than other people."

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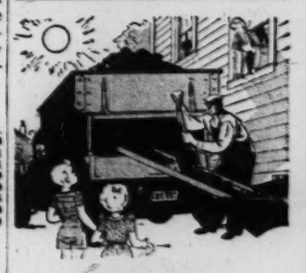

A SIGN OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP

WHEN you see a coal dealer's truck unloading "black diamonds" into the basement of a home this spring and summer, you are looking at a sign of good citizenship. *Early coal orders are essential this year* to avoid a fuel crisis next winter.

Shortages of manpower at the mines, on the railroads and at the retailers' coal yards will make it impossible to mine and deliver all the coal the nation needs if everybody puts off buying until next winter.

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B. F. RICE
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SERVING THE HEART OF AMERICA

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Tuesday, May 16, 1944

Women to Run The Tractors This Year

By Mary Smith
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Manhattan, Kansas

Training women in tractor schools is Kansas' answer to where the labor will come from to harvest the crops in this third summer of the war. Kansas is the first to put such a program into operation and expects to train at least 5,000 women before harvest.

The first test schools were held, one at Gypsum in Saline county, and one at Langdon in Reno county. Others were much delayed by unseasonable weather, including late snow storms, which for a long period made plowing practice impossible. The schools are under the direction of Frank Blecha, supervisor of Emergency Farm Labor for the Extension Service of Kansas State College, Manhattan, and secretary of the Governor's Commission on Emergency Farm Labor, and Mrs. Ethel W. Self, director of the Woman's Land Army of Kansas. Instructors are provided by the State Department of Vocational Education.

Credit for Saving Crops

No oratory is needed says Mrs. Florence Lovejoy Hobson, Saline County home demonstration agent, to arouse women to the seriousness of the farm labor situation.

Driving tractors and almost every other kind of farm work is nothing new to Kansas farm women, who have been given credit for saving crops ever since the draft and war industry first began to drain men from the fields. But driving tractors this year is not a matter of choice, it is absolute necessity.

The farm work Kansas women are doing now possesses no glamour or romance, according to Mr. Blecha. It is nothing but a long, hard, intricate job.

"The only excuse for asking women to do the kind of work they are doing in Kansas," Mr. Blecha said, "is the fact that increased production of food is absolutely essential for victory. Their continuation in farm work is not even to be considered after the war. All Kansas men agree on that."

Quotas Above Normal

Kansas is faced with the largest crop goals since the war began—far beyond what has been considered normal production—and the state now has only 38 per cent of its normal amount of farm labor, according to the federal-state agricultural statistician.

War prisoners from the camps located in the state were used last fall for certain types of work and proved satisfactory. Farmers, especially potato and vegetables growers, have asked for more and Mr. Blecha has requested 1,500. This number, however, is far from adequate to take care of even the kind of work prisoners can do. They cannot drive tractors, must work in groups under guard, and cannot work unguarded with nonprisoner labor. No suggestion ever has been made that women work with war prisoners.

At least 98 per cent of the farm labor in each of the 105 Kansas counties will have to come from within the county, according to present estimates, and Kansas women realize that, for work they are physically able to do, they will have to supply a good proportion of the 98 per cent. Practically no labor is expected from outside the state, except for a few Mexican nationals for the beetfields.

Tractor training schools are necessary because many more inexperienced women will be at work in the fields, because women who have been running tractors will get less help from the men of their families, and because of the condition of the machines.

The first concern of the tractor schools, Mrs. Self said, is safety of the women operators, but safety of the machines is also important.

More than 50 women attended the first test schools, ranging in age from 15-year-old high school girls, who belong to the Victory Farm Volunteers, to Mrs. Marjory Gillum, a resident of Saline county who has driven a tractor and other power machinery for 11 years. She still has plenty of questions to ask about tractor operation, she says, and adds that she has seen men operators who also have lots of questions. Mrs. Gillum, her son and his wife, farm 550 acres of land in Saline county and 200 near Winona in Western Kansas. The elder Mrs. Gillum drives a tractor or combine, harrows or plows, or "does anything they want me to do." She went to the farm at the time of her marriage 41 years ago.

Mrs. Albert B. Mortimer of Saline county was another interested attendant at the school. She came the second day, saying that her husband decided that she would have to learn to run the tractor in case of emergency. At present they are alone on a large farm, as is the case with many farmers and their wives well along in years.

Mrs. William Schwarz and her two daughters, Dixie, 17, and Shirley, 15, were interested attendants at the Gypsum school. There has been no hired man on the Schwarz farm for the last three years and Mrs. Schwarz and the two girls have worked with Mr. Schwarz on many farm jobs. Mrs. Schwarz has driven power equipment since she was 14 years old and started her daughters at the task when they reached that age. Last year Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz and Dixie harvested 200 acres of wheat while Shirley and Billy Jo, 8 years old, the youngest daughter, kept the house and fed the workers.

While Kansas has no child labor laws which apply to children in agriculture, it was never contemplated that the 9- and 10-year-olds would be almost indispensable as "farm hands" as they are on many farms. Ten, 12, and 14-year-old boys are carrying heavy responsibilities and should have credit, along with their mothers and sisters, for the fact that almost no crops have been lost in this state from lack of labor.

Already a Land Army

So far, 3,500 women have signed the official cards for the Women's Land Army, according to Mrs. Self. The state wants a total of 10,000 regularly enrolled, and from that number 5,000 trained tractor operators. Thousands more women will do farm work, however. Many of them do not want to "sign anything" and others, who have been doing outdoor work so long that it has become customary, can't see much point in actually enrolling in the land army.

Last year more than 20,000 women worked in the fields, all over the state, according to the official farm labor survey.

Many women who did no actual farm work last year planted and cared for large gardens on the farms and in town. This year the state's quota is one-fourth more processed food,—a job for farm women.

Where do the town women enter the picture? So far as actual farm work is concerned, both the farm labor commission and the farmers prefer women either living on the farm now or who were reared on farms.

It is suggested that town women can be most useful if they will help with harvesting farm garden crops and with canning, possibly on a share arrangement. They also will be asked to volunteer to fill men's jobs in towns during the harvest season so that town men, many of whom are farm-reared, can spend full time for several weeks in the fields.

If it weren't for the women on Kansas farms, the bread basket of the nation would have empty places in it this year; but to keep it full they're stepping up their efforts in food production. Above are views at the tractor schools being held this season by the Extension Service of Kansas State College. Upper pictures show one of these in operation in Reno County, where a test school was conducted. (Lower left) Marie Rock, a 4-H Club girl of Navarre, in Dickinson County, stops for a drink of water. Last summer she was a full-time "hand" on her father's farm, as she will be this year for both plowing and harvest. (Lower right) Mrs. Marjory Gillum of Saline County, veteran student of the first tractor school conducted, shown with the instructor and other students. Even after 11 years of operating, she has questions to ask.

Milkweed: An Addition to Summer Menus

Spring Greens—Part I

By Olive C. Leary
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Everyone knows how rich in nourishing elements are the many spring greens—dandelion, wild and prickly lettuce, narrow and broad leaf dock, plantain, mustard's large family, etc.—whether cooked or cut with sharp scissors into salads.

But did you know that, although burdock leaves, too, may be used, you'll find this common pest a welcome culinary friend if you let its stalks grow large enough to be skinned and cut into small pieces either for salads or a cooked vegetable?

If you watch your plants closely enough to discover the center flower stalk of each while it is still small and tender, these may be cooked like asparagus tips or Brussels sprouts.

But our favorite asparagus substitute is the milkweed in its sprouting youth.

Creamed Milkweed

Cut enough young milkweed shoots to allow for their cooking down somewhat more than a corresponding amount of asparagus. Cut them even with the ground so you can have a continuous crop.

Put them in water during preparation to loosen any sand, dust and lurking worms or insects; for occasional puckered leaves (to be discarded) and spots of dried milk give evidence of insect fondness for the larger plants. When leaves of milkweed past the infant stage have unfolded, simply hold them around the stem and cut into one-half to one-inch pieces (or lengths approximating that of the smallest sprouts) until the stem starts becoming tough, and useless for cooking.

Parboil the milkweed a few minutes in plenty of water to eliminate milkiness, and rinse. Add enough water to be seen near the top of the milkweed, seasoning with salt and pepper as soon as it comes to a boil. Turn burner to the lowest point at which boiling continues, and cook until tender—15 to 20 minutes. Add butter, and when it melts add cream or evaporated milk to make of desired richness—usually even with the top of the milkweed. Bring it only to a boil, as boiling often causes evaporated milk to curdle.

If desired, it may be thickened with two or three tablespoons of flour moistened with ½ cup or more of cream or evaporated milk. Or simply prepare your favorite white sauce for it.

Milkweed Luncheon High Light

This may be varied in several ways:

1. The method of creaming may be by either way of thickening above. Or it may be done by heating 1 cup of milk in a double boiler while the milkweed cooks; when it boils add part of it to 2 lightly beaten eggs while stirring vigorously, then add this egg mixture to the remaining milk in the double boiler, continuing stirring until smoothly thickened. Add butter, salt, pepper and cooked milkweed sprouts.

2. The creamed milkweed may be served on toast, fried bread, French toast or stale rolls prepared thus: Cut the tops from the rolls and remove enough of the centers to form little boats. Place in oven until crisp and hot before filling with the creamed milkweed. Cover with the roll tops, butter lightly and return to oven a moment before serving.

3. Chopped leftover meats, or small can of pressed meat, may be added to the creamed milkweed. Or chopped hard-boiled eggs may substituted and when served open on toast variants it may be sprinkled with hard-boiled eggs yolk put through a ricer or sieve, then sifted over with paprika.

This dish is especially attractive when the milkweed shoots are of a size and uniformity resembling asparagus tips. In this case you may prefer tying them in a bundle and cooking upright (after parboiling) in only enough water to cover lower part of stems.

Milkweed and Carrots

Parboil 2 cups milkweed prepared as in Creamed Milkweed. Add 3 medium carrots put through finer knife of food grinder, making about 1¼ cups when ground. Add water to be glimpsed near top; season and cook until tender.

It may be served plain with butter, but is best with cream, evaporated milk, or your favorite white sauce. Serves 4.

Milkweed and Cabbage

Substitute for the carrots in the above recipe 1½ cups chopped cabbage.

Milkweed Trio

The simplest way to prepare this is to combine leftovers from the two previous recipes. Otherwise, because carrots lose comparatively no bulk in cooking, approximate the following proportions in combining these three, according to whether you prefer having the flavor of one predominate, or to have this more even balance of their flavors.

1½ cup milkweed shoots or young plants cut small.

1½ cup chopped cabbage.

¾ cup ground or finely diced carrots.

Parboil the milkweed and add the cabbage and carrots. Add water to be sighted through the surface, and season to taste as they start boiling. Add more butter if served plain than is necessary if cream or evaporated milk give the "finishing touch." Serves 4 or 5.

Milkweed Greens

As the plants begin growing faster than you can use them, you can still serve the leaves and tips for greens, particularly if you prefer them a bit tough or meaty,—a sort of velvet spinach.

Part II of this article will give recipes for preparing burdock and will appear a week from today, May 23.

Fine Arts Also Do Their Bit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Music, literature, art and drama have a place under the head of war work, says Mrs. J. Warren Burgess, of Tulsa, Okla., who has just completed a three-year term as chairman of the Fine Arts Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Clubs all over the country have done their part in all kinds of projects in connection with the war and not the least of their contributions have been those in the field of fine arts, she says. In the beginning there was great need in the camps for musical instruments, records, sheet music, and orchestrations for the bands. This need has in many instances been met by the women of the General Federation in co-operation with the National Federation of Music Clubs. In one state 21 pianos, five phonographs, two radios, hundreds of player roles, and copies of orchestrations, choral numbers, sheet music, and recordings have been given. In another, three grand pianos and a pipe organ were among the instruments provided in one city.

Many of the clubs have furnished places where the men and women of the armed services can drop in to read, or make music and some have equipped rooms with materials for drawing and painting for the benefit of artists in uniform.

Programs have been presented by groups interested in drama and by musicians among the club members.

The musical programs are welcomed not only in the camps, says Mrs. Burgess, but also in the hospitals where there have been many instances of their help to the men. She told of one in which the playing of a familiar hymn awakened to normal reason a patient whom no medical treatment had been able to reach.

In the state where the money for this extra work is being raised by a cent-a-month-a-member tax, it is planned to continue this method of money raising after the war to provide scholarships for talented young people.

During her three years as chairman of the Fine Arts Department, Mrs. Burgess outlined five programs for federated clubs, correlating music and the other arts. They were entitled: The Fine Arts and Religion; The Fine Arts on the Home Front; Patriotic Service of the Fine Arts; The American Indian; Our Southern Neighbors and Their Culture.

She has a definite theory about programs which she emphasizes wherever she goes. It is that they should be short enough so that the audience wants to hear more when they are over. There is no place where it is so important to apply this rule as in programs for servicemen, she added.

Co-operation Promises Harmony For Postwar Era, Says Mrs. Wood

Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Organization for co-operation and not for competition is the major lesson Great Britain has learned as a result of measures which have been taken to win the war, in the opinion of Mrs. Ethel Mary Wood, honorary secretary of Management Research Groups in Britain and of the Parliamentary Committee on Womanpower. Moreover, she says this lesson points the only road to the solution of postwar living.

Mrs. Wood, a petite, vivacious person with gray hair and smiling blue eyes, has completed a lecture tour in this country made at the invitation of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. She will soon return to England to continue her work there—work which includes regular hours of duty on fire watch.

Profit Motive Gone

The acquisitive motive has disappeared in Britain under wartime restrictions and scarcities, says Mrs. Wood. Purchasing power is better distributed than before, but people can really only buy what they are entitled to. The 100 per cent Excess Profits Tax has taken all interest out of making larger business profits.

This situation has brought people together in an awakened national consciousness such as they have never known before, she believes. Those who have formerly been separated by divisions of experience and income have met on common ground in defending their country and all it means to them, and they have come to understand each other.

People came in firsthand contact with the slums and what they produced when children from the slum areas of the cities were evacuated to the country. The interest this aroused in welfare, the need for proper housing and recreation was almost funny, says Mrs. Wood, to those who had long been trying to bring this need to public attention.

New Social Awakening

Study groups on postwar subjects have sprung up all over England. The whole of the country, she says, is studying something to do with reconstruction and crystallizing ideas for the future.

Hand-in-hand with the awakening to human needs is a spiritual awakening, Mrs. Wood points out. This is shown in the appointment of chaplains in many factories, and institution of "Religion in Life Week" in industrial areas communities an observance in which leading industrialists and ministers co-operate in a program to emphasize the fact that there is just one standard for Christian living and that it must be the same in business as in the home and church.

She cited as another indication of this trend the decision of an association of accountants at a recent conference that it was more important for industry to have an ethical audit at regular periods than a financial one.

Mrs. Wood looks with optimism on the prospects for a better postwar than prewar world if the lessons of war have been learned—if they have made people as willing to sacrifice to win victory over the problems of peace as over those of war. Housing, for instance, is not the whole answer to elimination of slums. Industrial conditions which lead to them must be relieved and when families from slum areas are moved into new housing areas there must be an experienced social worker as well as a rent collector to contact them and help them to make the most of their opportunities for a new kind of life. This has been done in private housing developments in Britain, which have succeeded remarkably, she says.

"Rate for Job" Campaign

On her return to England, Mrs. Wood will launch into the women's campaign for "the rate for the job," the term now preferred to "equal pay for equal work." The beginning must be made in civil service, she says. Once such a standard is established there, she believes it will not be difficult to persuade industry to follow. When equality for women workers is achieved, it is her opinion that it will mean a general upward revision of working standards as "protective legislation" will then apply to both men and women. But it is not unlikely, says Mrs. Wood, that equal pay will react unfavorably for women if it is established, for there are still employers who will hire a man in preference to a woman when they must pay the same even though the woman may be the more efficient worker.

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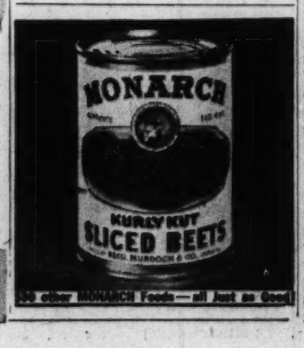

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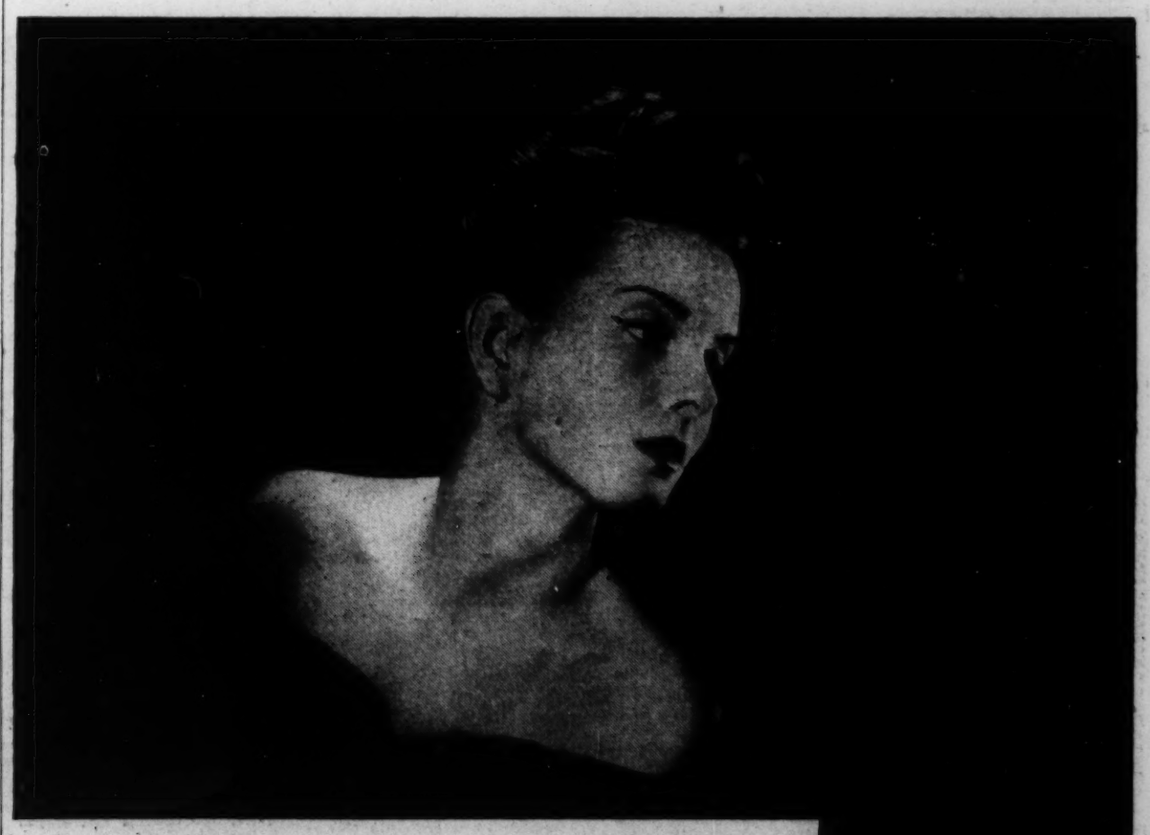

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Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	337,030
1944 volume to date	83,574,624
1943 volume to date	135,809,249

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Today	51.7	Prev. day	51.6
Month ago	51.8	Year ago	50.0
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	4	58	57¾	58	+¼
Abr & Str 1½e †	20	49⅛	49½	48½	-2½
Adams Ex ½g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	-⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	21	21	21	
Air Reduction 1a	14	38	37¾	37¾	-¼
Alaska Juneau	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
Alleghany Corp	17	2⅛	2	2	
Alleghany pf	41	29½	27⅝	29	+1⅝
Alleg pr pf	21	56¼	52¼	56	+5¼
Alleg LudStl .70e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Alleg & West 6 †	20	81	81	81	+1½
Allen Indust ¾g	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	142¾	142	142	-¾
Allied Mills 2e	9	33¼	32¾	33¼	+½
Allied Strs 1	6	16	15¾	15¾	
Allied Strs pf 5	2	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	-⅛
Allis C Mfg ½e	4	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	
Allis Ch Mfg pf 4	8	110	109⅞	109⅞	-⅛
Alpha P Cem ½e	8	19½	19	19½	+⅜
Amer Leather	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+⅛
Amerada Pet 1½e	3	97	96¼	96¼	+¼
Am Airlines 1½g	3	61½	61	61½	
Am Bk Note .40e	1	16½	16½	16½	+¼
Am Bosch ½e	18	15	14¼	14⅞	+⅞
Am Brake Sh .35e	5	41¼	40½	41¼	+⅛
Am Cable & Rad	5	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
Am Can 3	4	88¼	88	88	
Am Car&Fdy 4g	2	33½	33½	33½	+1
Am Car&F pf1½e	1	74	74	74	+⅛
Am Chain & C 2	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
Am Chicle 4a	60	116	115¾	116	+⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	80	103	103	103	
Am Distil stpd	7	29	28⅝	29	+½
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am Export L 2	2	25⅛	25	25	
Am Ex Pow	2	4½	4½	4½	
Am&F P $6 pf3k	3	75	74	75	+2
Am&F P $7pf3½k	4	83	82	82¾	+1¾
Am&F P 2pf	21	21¼	20½	21	+⅜
Am Home Pr 2.40	10	70	69⅞	69⅞	
Am Ice	54	6⅞	5⅞	6⅜	+¾
Am Ice pf 1½e	1	64½	64½	64½	+1½
Am Interna ½g	7	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Am Locomotive ¼e	3	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
Am M&Fdy .80	2	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	40	119	119	119	
Am M&Met ¼e	4	11⅝	11½	11½	
Am Pow & Lt	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Am P&L $6 pf	3	45⅛	45	45	+½
Am Rad&StS .20e	65	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
Am R Mill .40e	19	13¼	13	13⅛	+⅛
Am RollMpf4½ †	320	66	65	65¾	+¼
Am Safety Raz ½e	1	16	16	16	-¼
Am Seating ½g	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	10	27	27	27	+½
Am Smelt & R 2	10	37	36⅝	36⅝	-⅜
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	50	154½	154½	154½	-¼
Am Snuff pf 6 †	20	148	148	148	-1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	3	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅛
Am Stores ½e	6	15½	15⅜	15⅜	-⅛
Am Stove .60e	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
Am Tel & Tel 9	16	157¾	157⅝	157¾	+⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	+⅛
Am Tob B 3a	9	62¼	61¾	61¾	+½
Am Tob pf 6	150	144¼	143¾	144¼	+½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+¼
Am Viscose 1e	9	42¾	42½	42½	-⅛
Am Viscose pf 5	1	118½	118½	118½	+⅜
Am Wat Wks	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
Am Woolen	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	-¼
Am Wool pf 2k	1	82½	82½	82½	+⅞
Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Anaconda Cop ½e	5	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+⅛
APW Paper	2	2½	2¼	2¼	-⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	47	47	47	+⅜
Armour & Co	15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	1	83	83	83	+1
Armour & Co pf †	10	99	99	99	-1
Arnold Const ½	3	10⅛	10	10	-⅛
Artloom Corp .20e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
Asso Dry Goods½e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+⅛
Asso DGd 2 pf7 †	30	92	91¼	92	-¼
Asso D Gds1pf6 †	60	98	98	98	
Atch T & S F 3e	8	64¾	64⅛	64⅛	+⅜
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	94¼	93¾	93¾	-⅛
Atl Coast Line 3g	3	38	37¾	39	+⅛
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	28	28	28	
Atl Refining ½e	13	32¼	32	32¼	+⅛
Atlas Corp ½e	22	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
Atlas Powd 1½e †	260	56	55½	56	+1¼
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	116½	116½	116½	+⅛
Atlas Tack .80e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+⅛
Aust Nichols	5	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	+1
Aust NpfA1½k †	30	78½	78	78½	+1
Aviation Corp 10e	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
B					
Bald Loco ct1½g	5	19	19	19	+⅛
Balt & Ohio	13	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	9	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+⅜
Bangor & Ar	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Ban&A pf3½k †	20	65	65	65	
Barber Asph	7	22½	22¼	22¼	-⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60e	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Bath Iron Wks 2e	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	-⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	6	32¼	32	32⅛	-⅛
Beech Airc 1g	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
Bell Airc 1a	1	12	12	12	+⅛
Belding-Hem .80	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	-⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½e	3	36	35⅝	35⅝	-⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30e	2	17½	17½	17½	-⅛
Ben I L pr pf 2½	1	55	55	55	+½
Best & Co 1.60a	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Best Foods ½e	12	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
Beth Steel 3e	18	58	57½	57¾	+¼
Beth Steel pf 7	3	121	120¼	121	+1
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+⅛
Black&Decker1.60	1	18½	18½	18½	
Blaw-Knox .15e	1	8½	8½	8½	+¼
Bliss & L ½e	1	17	17	17	
Blumenthal pf7 †	10	98	98	98	-1½
Boeing Airplane 1e	10	13⅜	13	13	-⅛
BohnAl&Brass ¾e	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
Bond Strs pf 4½	2	110½	110½	110½	
Borden Co .80e	11	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	36½	36⅜	36½	+½
Braniff Airw .60	6	14½	14⅛	14⅛	-⅜
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	51½	51½	51½	-¼
Bridgeport Br 1	5	9½	9⅜	9½	+¼
Briggs Mfg 2	3	30⅜	30½	30⅝	+⅜
Briggs & Strat 3	1	42½	42½	42½	+⅝
Bristol-Myers 1e	*3	47½	47½	47½	+⅞
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	16	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	-⅜
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+½
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	120	120	120	+½
Budd Mfg	10	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	20	123	123	123	+1
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	170	61¾	61	61¾	+1¾
Burling Mills .80e	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	-⅛
BurrAdMach .40e	13	12½	12⅜	12⅜	-⅛
Bush Term ¼e	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Bush TBpf1½k †	10	49¾	49¾	49¾	-¼
Byers (AM) Co¼e	2	13½	13⅜	13½	+¼
C					
Calif Pack 1½	7	28¼	27¾	28¼	+½
Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	
Calumet&Hec .20e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
Can Dry GAle ½e	2	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	-⅛
Canad Pacific h½e	15	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
Carpenter Stl ½e	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
Carriers&Gen .05e	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Case (JI) Co	5	35¼	34½	35¼	+¾
Caterpil Tractor 2	7	47	46	47	+1⅛
Celanese Corp ¾af	7	32½	32¼	32⅜	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	30	118½	118½	118½	-½
Celotex Corp ½	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	1	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+¼
Cent Foundry	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Cent R R N J	12	10	9¾	10	+⅜
CentVioletaSug 1a	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	-⅛
Cerro de Pas 1½e	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	-⅛
Certain-teed Prod	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	490	60½	59¼	60¼	+1⅝
Cer-teed pf ct †	2	58	59	58	
Chain Belt ½e	5	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
Champ P&F pf6 †	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	-¼
Ches & Ohio 3	14	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	+¼
Chi & E Ill ½g	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	-¼
Chi & E Ill A 1e	9	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+¼
Chi Grt West	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
Chi Grt W pf ⅝ak	6	23	22	22¾	-⅛
Chi Mail Or 15e	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+⅛
Chi No West wi	4	22⅜	22½	22½	+¼
Chi No West pf wi	18	54¼	54	54¼	+¼
Chi PT prpf2½ †	60	53	53	53	
Chi Yellow Cab 1	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	-½
Childs Co	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½e	18	85	84⅞	84⅞	+⅛
City I&F 1.20	22	20	19⅞	20	
City I&F pf6½ †	30	106	105⅞	106	+½
City Invest †	90	59	58¾	59	+½
City Stores	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	-⅛
Clark Equip 1½e	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	-⅜
Clev Gr Br ½e	3	40½	40	40½	+½
Clev E I pf 4½ †	10	114	114	114	+⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Cluett Peab ½e	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	+¼
Colgate-Plm ½a	14	27½	27⅜	27⅜	-¼
Collins&Aik pf5 †	10	112	112	112	
Col & South †	50	17½	17½	17½	+½
Col & South 1pf †	70	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅝
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+¼
ColumB'castA.80e	1	31	31	31	-⅛
ColumB'castB.80e	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	-⅛
Colum G&E .10e	37	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
Col G & E p pf 6	7	80½	80	80	-¼
Colum Carbon 4	3	89	88	88	-1
Coml Credit 3	3	39¾	39⅜	39¾	+½
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	2	42⅜	42¼	42¼	
Coml Solv .60g	14	15	15	15	
Comw'lth&South	32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+[illegible]
Com&So pf 1¼k	3	83	[illegible]	83	+⅛
Con Ed 1.40	15	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
Conde Nast ½e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	-⅛
Con Cig prpf6½ †	10	106¾	106¾	106¾	
Cons Copper .20g	2	3½	3½	3½	
Cons Edison 1.60	21	21¾	21¼	21¾	
Cons Edis pf 5	3	104¾	104⅛	104¾	
Cons Film Ind	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
Cons Film pf ¼k	9	21½	21¼	21½	+½
Cons Laundries .35e	1	10½	10½	10½	+⅜
Cons Nat Gas 1a	28	30½	30	30⅜	+⅜
Cons Vultee 1e	6	12¾	12½	12¾	+½
Cons Vul pf 1¼	5	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	-¼
Container Corp ½e	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Cont Bak ½e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	-⅛
Cont Can ½e	9	37	36¾	36¾	+⅛
Cont Diam F .20e	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+⅛
Cont Motors .15e	43	6	5⅞	6	
Cont Oil Del .30e	3	31½	31½	31½	+⅛
CopperweldStl .80	8	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	40	47½	47¼	47½	+⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	13	55⅛	54¾	54¾	-⅛
Cornell-D E .20e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅜
Coty Inc .15e	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
Crane Co 1	10	23	22¾	23	+⅜
Crane Co pf 5 †	130	106¼	106	106¼	-¼
CreamofWh 1½	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
Crosley Corp ¼e	19	19½	19	19	
Crown Cork&S ¼e	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
Crown Zeller 1	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	5	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+⅛
Cuba R R pf †	20	24	24	24	-¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	8	13¾	13⅝	13¾	-⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	1	24	24	24	
Cudahy Packing	6	24⅜	24½	24½	
Curtis Publishing	18	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Curtis-Wright¾g	18	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
Curtis-Wr A ½e	4	15½	15½	15½	
Cutler-Ham .35e	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+¼
D					
Davega Strs ½g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
Davison Chem 1g	3	15	14¾	15	+⅛
Deere & Co 2g	7	39½	39⅛	39⅜	+⅜
Deere&Co pf 1.40	2	33½	33½	33½	-⅛
Del & Hudson	10	27⅜	26¾	27	+¼
Del Lack & West	13	7⅛	7½	7½	+⅛
Detroit Ed .60e	16	19½	19⅜	19⅜	-⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	80	33½	33½	33½	+⅛
Diam Matchpf1½	2	39	38¾	38¾	-¼
Diam T Motor ½e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	4	34¼	34	34¼	+¾
Doehler Die C ¾e	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	-⅜
Dome Mines h1.60	3	22¼	22	22¼	+⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	3	48¾	48½	48¾	+¾
Dow Chem pf 4	6	109¾	108¾	109¾	+1
Dresser Mfg 1e	7	33	32¼	32¼	
du Pont de N 1¼e	7	144	143¾	143¾	-½
duPont pf 4½	1	125½	125½	125½	
E					
Eagle PichLd .30e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	-⅛
Eastern Air L	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+½
Eastman Kodak 5	1	164	164	164	+½
Eaton Mfg 3	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	-¼
El Auto-Lite ½e	1	41	41	41	+¼
Electric Boat ¼e	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	-¼
El Power & Lt	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	85¼	84½	85¼	+⅝
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	4	89¾	89	89¾	+1
El Paso N G 2.40	2	31	31	31	+¼
Endic-John pf 4 †	20	107	106¾	107	+1¼
Eng Pub Service	8	11¾	11½	11½	+½
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	10	97	97	97	+⅝
EPS$5½pf5½ †	20	99½	99	99½	+⅝
Eng P S $6pf6 †	150	101½	101	101½	
Erie R R 1g	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
Erie R R ct 1g	54	11¼	11	11¼	+⅛
EurekaVClean ¼e	3	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
Evans Prods ¼e	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	30½	30⅛	30½	+⅜
F					
FairbnksMorse1a	2	39½	39⅛	39½	+½
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	-⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	13	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+½
Fed Lt&Tract ¼e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Fed L&T pf 6 †	20	100½	100½	100½	+¼
Fed Mot Truck .40	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	360	96½	96	96	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	4	49	48½	48½	
Firestone T&R ¾e	3	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	-⅛
Firest T&R pf4½	2	106	106	106	-⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½	3	38½	38½	38½	+½
Flintkote .30e	82	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+1
Flintkote pf4½ †	90	109	108¼	109	+½
Follansbee Stl	4	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
Food Fair Strs 1	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	-½
Food Mach .35e	3	55	55	55	
Foster Wheeler	1	20½	20½	20½	
Freeport Sulph 2	2	31½	31⅜	31⅜	+⅛
Fruehauf Trs .80e	25	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+⅛
Frueh'f4½pf4½ †	90	106	105½	105½	-¼
G					
Gabriel Co	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Gair Robert .30g	6	3½	3⅜	3½	
Gamewell 1½e †	60	28	28	28	-½
Gar Wood Ind .40	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	64	17¼	15¼	17	+1½
Gaylord Cpf2½ †	20	53¼	53¼	53¼	-⅛
Gen Am Trans ¾e	3	42⅞	42½	42½	-¼
Gen Baking .30e	3	8	8	8	
Gen Bronze .30e	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅜
Gen Cable	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
Gen Cab pf3½k †	30	90¼	90¼	90¼	
Gen Elec 1.40	36	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	-⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	4	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	20	113	113	113	-1
Gen G & El A	29	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
Gen Mills 4	1	109½	109½	109½	+1¼
Gen Motors 1½e	48	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝	+⅛
Gen Outd Ad ¼e	17	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	4	7½	7½	7½	-⅛
Gen P Ink pf 6 †	10	108	108	108	+1
Gen Ry Signal ¼e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Gen Refract .30e	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+⅛
Gen Shoe ½e	2	16½	16½	16½	+½
Gen Stl C pf 3k †	240	78¼	78	78	+½
Gen Time Inst ¼e	3	23½	23½	23½	
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+⅜
Gen T&R pf4½ †	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	-1¼
Gillette Saf R .80	14	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Gimbel Bros .40e	63	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+½
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	+⅛
Glidden Co .60e	16	20	19⅞	20	
Goebel Brew .20	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	20	97	96	97	-¼
Goodrich(BF) ½e	5	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	+⅜
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	104	104	104	+⅜
Goodyear T&R 1e	8	44⅛	44	44⅛	+½
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	110⅛	109⅝	109⅝	+⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	15	1⅝	1½	1½	-⅛
Grant W T 1.40	2	34½	34½	34½	+¾
Grant W T pf 1	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	-⅛
Gt Northn Ry pf1e	15	34	32½	34	+1¼
Gt West Sug 2	3	25⅛	25	25⅛	+⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	20	152	152	152	+½
Green H L 2a	3	46½	46¼	46¼	
Greyhound Corp 1	10	20½	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
Grum Airc En 1e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+¼
Guantan Sug pf †	20	143	143	143	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	144	15¾	14¾	15½	+⅝
Gulf Mob pf 5g	28	57	55½	56½	+1
Gulf Oil 1a	43	48⅛	47¾	48⅛	+½
H					
Hack W pfA1¾ †	20	37¾	37¾	37¾	+⅝
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	16	16	16	
Harb-Walker 1	6	16	15¾	16	+⅜
Hayes Indust ¼e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	110	107	106½	107	
Hercules Motor 1	2	22⅜	22	22	-¼
Hercules Pow ½e	3	76	75½	75¾	-¼
Hercules P pf 6 †	30	130	130	130	+½
Holland Furn 2	1	39	39	39	
Holly Sugar 1	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	-⅛
Homestake Min	5	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+⅝
Houd-Hers B ¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	
Household Fin 4	1	58	58	58	+1
HouseholdF pf5 †	170	109⅝	109	109	-⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	4	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	
Houston Oil	26	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+½
Howe Sound 3	6	31⅜	31	31	-⅜
Hud Bay M&S h2	9	25	25	25	
Hudson Motor .20e	*6	10¼	10⅛	10¼	-⅛
Hupp Motor	1	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	-¼
Illinois Central	26	14⅞	14½	14¾	+⅜
Ill Central LL 4 †	10	60¼	60¼	60¼	+¼
Ill Central pf	1	34	34	34	+⅞
Incpls P&L .60e	1	16	16	16	
Indust Rayon 2	4	38¼	37⅞	38¼	+⅜
Inger-Rand 3e	7	96½	95	95	-1½
Inland Steel 2e	5	76¼	75¼	75¼	-⅝
Inspirat C Cop ¼e	2	10	9⅞	10	+¼
Interch Corp 1.60	1	31½	31½	31½	-⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	3	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
InterlakeIron .35g	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
Int BusMachine 6a	1	172	172	172	-⅝
Int Harvester 2a	9	72	71¾	72	
Int Harvester pf7 †	170	173½	172½	172½	-1
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Int Minerals&C 1g	2	16½	16⅜	16½	-¼
Int Mining	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	29	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+⅜
Int Nick Can pf7 †	210	131¼	131¼	131¼	+⅛
Int Paper	20	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	+⅜
Int Pap pf 5	3	76½	75½	76½	+1¼
Int Ry Cen Am	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
IntRyCApf1¼k †	20	76¾	76¾	76¾	+1
Int Silver 3	*2	64	64	64	+¾
Int Tel & Tel	16	13½	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	2	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
Inters Dept S ½e	1	16	16	16	-⅛
Intertype ½e	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	-⅛
J					
Jewel Tea 1	4	31	31	31	
Johns-Manv ½e	5	91½	91	91	-⅝
Jones&LStl 1e	8	21⅛	20⅞	21¼	+½
Jones&LStl pf B 5	2	74¾	74½	74¾	+1
K					
Kan City South	15	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+⅜
Kan City Sou pf2g	8	34⅛	33½	34⅛	-½
Kayser J ¼e	4	18⅜	18	18⅜	+¾
Kelsey-H W B ¾e	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Kennecott Cop ½e	29	32	30⅝	31	+¼
Kresge (SS) 1	3	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
Kress S H 1.60	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+½
Kroger Grocery 2	1	34	34	34	-⅛
L					
Lambert Co 1½	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Lane Bryant 1a	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
LeeRub&Tire 1¼e	2	40½	40	40	
Lehigh C&N .90g	23	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Lehigh Port C ¾e	1	22½	22½	22½	-⅛
LehighPortCpf4 †	40	117	117	117	+½
Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
Lehigh Val RR	1	5½	5½	5½	
Lehman Corp 1.20	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	-⅛
Lehn & Fink 1.40	1	19	19	19	
Lerner Stores 2½	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	-¼
Lib-O-F Glass ½e	10	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	-½
LibbyMcN&L ½e	27	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
Life Savers 1e	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	-½
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	72½	72½	72½	+¼
Liggett&My B 3a	6	74	73½	74	+¾
Liggett&My pf7 †	50	177	176½	176½	-½
Lily Tulip 1½	2	28	28	28	
Lima Locom ½e	1	37	37	37	+⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	7	24¼	24	24¼	+⅛
Lockheed Airc ½e	16	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	-⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	8	61¼	61	61	-¼
Lone Star Cem ¾e	2	43½	43½	43½	
Louisv G&E A1½	1	21	21	21	-⅛
Lorillard (P) ¼e	5	18⅛	18	18	+⅛
M					
MacAnd&F pf 6 †	40	137	137	137	-2
Mack Trucks 3g	5	39¼	38¾	39¼	+¼
Macy R H 2	6	31⅜	31	31⅜	+⅛
Magma Copper ¼e	1	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
Manati Sugar	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Marine Mid .08e	26	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
MarketStRy prpf †	5930	19½	17⅜	18⅛	-¾
Marshall Field .80	7	14	14	14	+⅛
Martin GL 3g	9	19¾	19⅛	19⅜	+½
Martin-Parry	2	6	6	6	
Masonite Corp 1	50	50½	49	50	+1¾
Mathieson Alk ¼e	4	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	-⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	2	23	23	23	
May Dept Strs 3	2	54½	54½	54½	
McGraw Elec 1	1	29	29	29	
McIntyreP h2.22a	1	48	48	48	
Mckees&Rob .65e	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	-⅜
McKes & R pf 4	1	99	99	99	
Mead Corp pf 6 †	20	91	91	91	
Melville Shoe 2	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	-½
Mengel Co ¼g	13	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
Mengel 5pf 2½ †	290	45	45	45	+⅛
Mid Cont Pet .40e	5	26	25¾	26	+⅛
Midland Stl P 2	2	32	31½	32	+⅛
Midl Stl P 1pf8 †	30	126¼	125½	126	-¼
Minn & St L Ry	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	+¼
Minn-Moline		6¾	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
Mission Corp 1g	13	20¼	20¼	20¼	-⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	12	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
Monsanto Ch 2	4	76	76	76	+⅛
Mons pf C 4 †	10	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	-⅛
Montgom Ward 2	27	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	-⅜
Morris & Essex †	170	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
MotorProducts¼e	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Motor Wheel .60e	2	19¼	19¼	19⅛	
Mullins Mfg B	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
Mullins Mfg pf7 †	30	83	83	83	-⅛
Munsingwear 2g	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	-⅛
Murphy pf 4¾ †	20	113½	113½	113½	+⅝
Murray Corp ¼e	12	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
N					
Nash Kelv ½e	14	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+¼
NashCh&StL1e †	20	32½	32½	32½	+¾
Nat Acme 1e	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+¼
Nat Auto Fib ¼g	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	-⅛
Nat Aviation ¼g	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
Nat Biscuit .90e	12	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	
Nat Can	58	16¼	15⅜	16¼	+¾
Nat Cash Reg 1a	6	29	28⅞	29	+⅛
Nat Container 1	34	15⅜	14½	15⅛	+1
Nat Dairy Prod¼e	19	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	
Nat Distillers 2	9	33⅝	33¼	33¼	-⅛
NatGypsum ¼g	4	10	10	10	
Nat Gyp pf 4½ †	30	92	92	92	-1
Nat Lead ½	15	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
Nat Lead pfA 7 †	10	172¼	172¼	172¼	
Nat Mal&S C .15e	1	18	18	18	
Nat Power & Lt	5	6	5⅞	6	
Nat Steel 3	1	59½	59½	59½	-¼
Nat Supply	82	14⅜	13½	14⅜	+⅞
Nat Sup 6pf 6 †	10	87	87	87	
Nat Sup $2 pf ⅛k	4	28	27⅝	28	+⅜
Nat S5½pf5½ †	50	81½	81¼	81½	+½
Nat Tea	2	8	8	8	-⅛
Natomas Co ¼g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Nehi Corp ¼e	2	14½	14¼	14¼	-⅜
Newmont M ¼e	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
Newport Ind .20e	36	19⅜	18	19¼	+1¼
Newpt N Ship 1e	3	14	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
NY Air Brake 1e	44	37⅞	37½	37⅝	+⅛
NY Cent RR 1½e	53	17⅞	17½	17¾	+⅛
NY Chi & StL	4	24	23⅞	24	+⅜
NY Chi StL pf	4	72⅞	71¼	72⅝	+1⅜
NY Lack & W †	230	65½	65	65½	+½
NY Shipbuild1½e	3	15⅜	15¼	15¼	-⅛
Noblitt-Sparks½e	1	36½	36½	36½	-⅝
Norf & West 10 †	170	195	194	194½	-1
No AmAviation 1g	7	8⅛	8	8	
NorthAmerCo .91f	24	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	-⅜
Northern Pac 1e	170	16	15⅜	15⅞	+⅜
Northwest Airl ½g	1	19½	19½	19½	+½
Norwich Pharm .60	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅛
O					
Ohio Oil ½e	29	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+¼
OliverFarmEq1½e	1	50	50	50	+1
Omnibus Cp ¼e	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
Omnibus Cp pf8 †	30	101	100½	101	+1
Otis Elevator .40e	5	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
Owens-Ill Glass 2	6	59¾	59½	59½	+½
P					
Pac Coast 2 pf †	70	21½	21½	21½	-½
Pac Gas & El 2	6	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	+⅛
Pac Mills 2	12	38¾	38½	38¾	+¼
Pac T&E pf 6 †	10	156½	156½	156½	+1
Pac Tin Cons	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Packard Mot .10e	85	4⅛	4	4	
Pan Am Air 1g	5	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
PanhEPLpf5.60 †	10	110	110	110	-½
Param Pict 1.60	13	25¼	25	25¼	+⅜
Park & Tilford	20	90⅜	88¼	90½	+1¾
Park Utah Con M	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Parker Rust 1½	6	19½	18⅞	18⅞	
Parke Davis 60e	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅜
Parmelee Transport	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Patino Mines ¾e	1	16½	16⅛	16½	
Penick & Ford 3	1	54	54	54	+½
Penney JC 3a	2	99½	99½	99½	-¼
Penn RR 2½g	38	29¼	29	29⅛	-⅛
Peoples GasL&C 4	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	-¼
Pepsi-Cola ½e	10	48⅞	47⅝	48⅞	+⅝
Pere Marq pf	1	42	42	42	+1
Pere Marq pr pf	2	65½	65	65½	+1½
Pfeiffer Brew ¼e	2	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅛
Pfizer Ch&Co 1.40	8	44	44	44	+¼
Phelps Dodge 1.60	30	21	20½	20¾	-¼
Phila Co 6pf 3 †	60	51	50⅜	51	+⅜
Phila Co $6pf 6 †	40	97½	97¼	97½	
Phila Elec .30e	10	19⅛	19	19	-¼
Phila El $1 pf 1	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
Philco Corp .20e	9	29⅜	29⅛	29½	+½
Philip Morris 3a	1	87	87	87	+½
Ph Mor pf 4¼ †	30	109	109	109	-½
Phillips-Jones	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
Phillips Pet 2	10	43⅞	43½	43½	-½
Phoenix Hosiery	5	11½	10½	11½	+⅝
Pillsbury Flour ¾e	2	25	25	25	
Pitt & West Va	3	14	13¾	13¾	-⅛
Pittsburg Coal	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	-⅜
Pitts Coal pf 1k	5	66¼	65	66¼	+2
Pitt Steel	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Pitts C&I pf5 †	50	78¾	78¾	78¾	
PittScr&Bolt .10e	1	5	5	5	
Pitt Steel pf 5 †	90	47⅞	47¼	47¼	-⅛
Pitt Stlprpf2¾ †	10	58½	59½	58½	-⅛
Pittston Co	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅜
Pitts pf B 2½g †	10	69	69	69	-1½
Plymouth Oil 1	7	17½	17⅛	17½	-⅛
Pressed Stl C ½e	2	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
Poor & Co B ¼e	1	9½	9½	9½	+⅜
Proctor & Gam 2a	10	53¼	53	53	-⅛
Pub Svs NJ ¼e	5	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+¼
Pub S NJ 8pf8 †	10	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	+¼
Pub S NJ 7pf7 †	30	108¼	109	108¼	+1
Pub S NJ 6pf6 †	680	102⅞	101½	101¾	-1¼
Pub S E&G pf5 †	20	116¾	116¾	116¾	+¾
P S NJ $5pf5 †	40	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+⅝
Pullman ½e	49	43½	42⅞	43¼	+½
Pure Oil ¾g	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Pure Oil 5 pf 5	5	105	104½	104½	-⅛
Purity Bak .60e	3	22½	22⅛	22½	+⅜
R					
RadioCpofAm .20e	25	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
Radio pf 3½	2	71	71	71	+¼
Radio-K-Orph	76	9⅛	8¾	9	+¼
Radio-K-O pf 6 †	1590	94½	92¾	93⅞	+1⅝
RR Sec I C Stk †	1	12	12	12	
Rayonier Inc	4	14½	14¼	14¼	-⅜
Rayonier Inc pf 2	2	30½	30½	30½	+¼
Reading Co 1	1	17	17	17	+¼
Reading 2 pf 2	2	30	29½	29½	-¼
Reliance Mfg .60e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	-½
Reming Rand .90a	9	16	15¾	15¾	-¼
Rem R pf ww 4½	2	93	93	93	+⅜
Rens & Sara 8 †	1	93	93	93	+1¼
Repub Steel ½e	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Rep Stl pf A 6	1	95	95	95	+1
Revere Cop & Br	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅜
Rev C&B 7 pf 7 †	50	91	90½	90½	
Reynolds Met ½e	6	12½	12⅛	12⅜	-⅛
Reynolds pf5½ †	40	90¾	90¾	90¾	
ReynoldsSpring¼e	8	10½	10⅜	10⅜	-¼
Reynolds B 1.40a	12	29⅝	29⅜	29½	+⅛
Rheem Mfg 1	1	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+⅛
Richfield Oil ½g	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
Royal Typew .30e	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+¼
Ruberoid .15e	12	29	29	29	
Rustless I&S .60	5	19	18¾	19	+⅛
S					
Safeway Strs 3	1	48½	48½	48½	
Safe St 5 pf 5 †	30	112½	112½	112½	-⅛
St Joseph Lead 1e	7	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+⅛
St L-San Fran pf	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	-⅛
Savage Arms ½e	2	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
Schenley Distil 1e	8	51⅛	50¼	51	+1
Scott P pf 4½ †	50	112	112	112	
Scott P $4pf 4 †	10	110	110	110	+1
Seaboard Oil 1	4	25	24¾	25	+½
Sears Roebuck 3a	7	89⅝	89	89	-⅞
Servel Inc 1	4	17½	17⅜	17½	
Sharp & Doh ¼e	6	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
Shattuck FG .40a	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
Shell Un Oil 1¼g	10	27⅝	27½	27½	
Silver King Coalit	4	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
Simmons Co ¼e	4	26½	25⅞	26½	+⅝
Sinclair Oil .60	48	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
Skelly Oil 1½g	2	39	39	39	-¼
Smith AO So 1g	4	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+¾
Socony-Vacuum ½	40	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
So P Rico Sug 1e	14	34¾	33⅞	34¾	+1
So'eastGreyL1½a	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+¼
Sou Cal Edi 1½	2	23	22⅞	22⅞	-⅛
Sou Nat Gas ¼e	2	14½	14¼	14½	+½
Southern Pac ½e	27	28	27⅝	27¾	
Southern Ry 2e	16	23¼	22¾	22¾	-¼
Southern Ry pf 5	5	51	50¼	50¼	-⅛
Sou Ry M&O 4 †	10	57¼	57¼	57¼	-¼
Sparks With .10e	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Sperry Corp 1½e	2	23½	22⅞	22⅞	-½
Spicer Mfg pf A 3	30	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
Spiegel Inc	4	7	7	7	
Spiegel pf 4½ †	90	57⅞	57⅞	57¼	-⅛
Square D Co ½e	1	35	35	35	+⅛
Stand Brands 1	4	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+⅛
Stand Gas & El	2	¼	¼	¼	
Std G & E $4 pf	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Std G&E $7pr pf	3	51¼	51	51	+1
Stand Oil Cal 1e	12	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+⅛
Stand Oil Ind 1a	39	34	33¾	34	
Stand Oil NJ 1a	25	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜	-⅛
Stand Oil Ohio 2	2	42⅞	42¾	42⅞	-⅛
Std Stl Sprg ¼e	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
Starrett LS ¾e	1	30	30	30	-⅞
SterlingDrug 1¼e	3	67	66	67	+1
Stewart Warn ½e	1	13	13	13	+⅛
Stokely Bros	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Stokely Bros pf 1	1	17	17	17	+½
Stone & Web ¾g	5	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
Studebaker ¼e	19	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
Sun Oil 1	1	55	55	55	
Sunray Oil .10e	11	6	6	6	
Sunshine Mng .10e	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Superheater 1a	31	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+½
Sup Oil Cal 1½g	1	79	79	79	-¼
Swift & Co 1.60a	7	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	-⅛
Swift Intl 2a	8	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	-⅛
Sylvan El Pr ¼e	9	27⅛	27½	27½	-⅛
Syming-Gould	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
T					
Telautograph	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+¼
Tenn Corp ¼e	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
Texas Co 2	17	48¼	47¾	47¾	-⅜
Tex Gulf Pr .10e	15	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
TexGulfSulph 2a	5	34	33⅞	34	+⅛
Tex Pac C&O ½	23	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅜
TexPLTrust .15g	2	9¾	9⅜	9¾	
Thatcher Mfg	12	17¾	17	17¾	+1¾
Thompson Prod½e	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+¼
Thompson-Starrett	2	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
TideWatAOil .40e	17	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+⅛
TideWAO pf4½ †	130	106¼	106¼	106¼	
Timken R Bear 1e	5	45⅛	45	45⅛	-⅜
Transamerica ½	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Tri-Cont Corp	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
Tri-Cont pf 6 †	50	92¼	92¼	92¼	-¾
Tubize Rayon 1	1	16½	16½	16½	
Twent C-Fox ¼e	8	23¼	23	23¼	+¼
Twent C Foxpf1½	7	31½	31	31½	+⅛
Twin C pf 1¾k †	20	99	99	99	
Twin Coach .30g	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅜
U					
Union Bag&P .15e	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅜
Union Carb 1½e	8	79½	79¼	79½	-¼
Union Oil Cal 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Union Pacific 6	2	108¼	108	108¼	+1
Union Pacific pf 4	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Union Tank Car 1e	3	26⅞	26¾	26¾	
United Air Lines	3	24¾	24½	24¾	+½
Ur Airlines pf4½	1	113	113	113	
Uniter Airc 1½e	18	29	28⅛	28½	+¼
United Airc pf 5	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+⅛
United Biscuit 1	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	-¼
United Carbon 3	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	+1
Unit-CarrF 1.20a	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
United Corp	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Unit Corp pf 1¾k	15	33⅞	33½	33⅞	
United Drug	2	13½	13⅜	13½	+⅛
Unit Drug pf4¾	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
UnitedElCoal ¼e	2	9½	9½	9½	-⅛
Unit Fruit 1¼e	1	79	79	79	
Unit Gas Imp .10a	19	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
Unit Mer&Mfr 2a	1	35	35	35	+⅛
United Paperbd	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+⅛
US & For S pf6 †	60	103¼	103	103	-⅛
US Gypsum 2	7	72½	72½	72½	
US Gypsum pf 7 †	10	174	174	174	-1
US HoffMpf2¾ †	30	46½	46½	46½	-1
US Leather A 1e	7	20⅜	20½	20⅜	+⅛
US Lines	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
US Pipe & F 1.60	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
US Plywood 1.20	1	38	38	38	
US Real & Imp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
US Rubber 1e	15	46	45⅝	46	+⅜
US Rub 1pf 4e	1	141¼	141¼	141¼	+1¼
US Smelt R&M 1e	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+¾
US SmR&Mpf3½	1	71	71	71	+1
US Steel 2e	16	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
US Steel pf 7	4	125⅛	124¼	124¼	-1¼
US Tobacco .30e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	-⅛
US Tob pf 1¾ †	200	45¼	45	45	-¾
Un Stockyds .15g	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
United Stores A	11	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
United Strs pf 8g	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	-⅛
Univ Lab	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Univ-Cycl St ¼e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅜
Univ Leaf Tob4 †	150	71	70	70¾	-¼
V					
Van Norman ¼e	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅜
Vanadium Corp 1	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+¼
Vertient S .20e †	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
Vic Chem Wks ¼e	1	23	23	23	
VicksSh&Pacpf5 †	10	76	76	76	+1
Va El&P $6pf6 †	170	114	114	114	+⅛
VulcanDetin 7g †	30	111	111	111	+1
W					
Waldorf Sys 1	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
Walgreen Co 1.60	5	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	-⅛
Walworth Co .60g	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
Ward Baking A	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Ward Bak pf ¾k	4	59	57½	59	+1¾
Walker H G&Wh 4	2	51	51	51	+⅜
Warner Bros Pict	13	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
Wash Gas Lt 1½	1	23	23	23	+⅛
Webster Eisenlohr	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅛
Wesson O&S ½e	3	23¼	23	23	
West Ind Sug 1g	18	23½	22⅞	23	+⅛
West PEl 7pf7	10	98½	98½	98½	-⅜
West PPowpf4½ †	70	116½	115½	115½	-1½
West Auto Sup 1	1	27½	27½	27½	
West E&Mpf2e †	10	131	131	131	
West Un Tel A ¼e	10	45⅛	44⅞	45	
Westing A Br ½e	12	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	+¼
West El & Mfg 2e	5	98	98	98	+¼
Westvaco pf4½ †	40	106⅛	106¼	106¼	-⅛
Wheel Stl prpf5	30	71½	71¼	71½	+½
White Motor ¼e	10	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+⅛
White Rk MS .30g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
White Sew Mach	2	6½	6½	6½	
White SewM prpf2	1	26	26	26	
Wilcox O&G .10e	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	-⅛
Willys Overland	11	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Wilson & Co	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Wilson Co $6pf 6	3	85	85	85	+½
Woolworth FW 1.60	4	38	37⅞	38	+⅛
Worth P & M	3	26¼	26	26¼	+¼
War P prpf 4½	3	62¾	62½	62¾	+¾
Y					
York Corp .15e	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
Young Spg&W 1a	4	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
Youngst Sh&T 1e	10	35⅝	35	35⅛	+½
YoungS&TpfS5½ †	130	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	+⅜
Youngst Stl D ¼a	7	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+⅛
Z					
Zenith Radio 1e	1	36½	36½	36½	+½
Zonite Prod .30g	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

(*) Ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales. (‡) Ex rights. (§) Certificate of deposit. (¤) When distributed. (¶) Stamped. (**) Called shares. (‖) Ex-distribution. (‡*) For each 70 shares held on com. stk. unless otherwise noted.

Stock Prices Steady; Rails Specialties Up

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Rails and specialties inspired more active investment demand in today's stock market although most leaders were unable to attract much buying power.

Dealings, slow at the start, subsequently picked up a little animation and turnover of around 600,000 shares compared with 337,000 yesterday, smallest aggregate for a 5-hour stretch since last Aug. 30. Advances of fractions to about 2 points were faily well distributed near the close but declines were plentiful.

Dwindling of invasion liquidation, as much as anything else, tended to bolster bullish sentiment. In addition, earnings and dividends were helpful.

Masonite was among the popular movers, hitting another 1944 peak, and Gulf Mobile & Ohio was lively on the upside, talk of oil discoveries on or near properties of these companies spurred bidding. Thatcher Mfg. was given a lift when dividends were resumed after a lapse since 1940. Doing well were Santa Fe, Great Northern, National Can, National Container, American Ice, Park (AP) Tilford, Newport Industries, R-K-O common and preferred, U. S. Steel and Douglas Aircraft. Laggards included Sears Roebuck, General Electric, Allied Chemical, Texas Co. and Union Carbide.

In a slim curb resistance was shown by Carrier Corp., American Gas and Aluminum of America. Glen Alden Coal slipped along with American Cyanamid "B."

Rail Loans Advance

Rail loans were prominent among a numerous group of corporate bonds which advanced in a slow market today.

New Haven issues were buoyant with gains running from 1 to around 3 points. Some Missouri Pacific obligations rose a point or more. The St. Paul, North Western, Frisco groups were among those moving up fractions to around a point.

Foreign loans held to a narrow and uneven range and U. S. governments were steady.

D. & H. Would Make B. & M. Independent Of the New Haven

NEW YORK (AP)—The Delaware & Hudson Company has announced a move to divorce the Boston & Maine Railroad from control by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, but denied any intent to acquire control of the road itself.

Delaware & Hudson said it now holds a "substantial" amount of the so-called publicly-held 4 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the Boston Railroad Holding Company, on which dividends had been guaranteed in the plan of reorganization of the New Haven, as approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. That guarantee was defaulted.

This preferred stock is entitled to priority in liquidation of the holding company assets, which consist of Boston & Maine stock carrying about 27 per cent of the B. & M. voting power, D. & H. said.

D. & H., which has a substantial traffic exchange with B. & M., said that together with certain other preferred stockholders it would shortly take steps to secure distribution of B. & M. stock by the holding company. Such a liquidation, it commented, would appear consistent with public policy.

D. & H., in its announcement, said New Haven had sought to purchase publicly-held preferred of the holding company, which would have eliminated outside interest, but that the application had been denied on the ground that it would change the New Haven reorganization plan as approved by the ICC.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	1300	
First National (2)	47¾	50¼
Merchants National (12)	318	330
‡New England Trust (30)	†1400	
National Rockland (2)	53	58
National Shawmut (1)	34¾	36¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	300	
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	373	
United States Trust (.30)	9¼	10½
United States Trust pf (.80)	16½	17½
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

† Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Gen'l Steel Calls Bonds

EDDYSTONE, Pa., (AP)—General Steel Castings Corporation announced that $1,100,000 of its outstanding first mortgage bonds, 5½ per cent series A, will be redeemed July 1 at the call price of 102½ per cent and accrued interest. Numbers of bonds to be called will be drawn by lot. Payments will be made at the New York City office of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
3	2½s 70-65	100.1	100.1	100.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
3	Alleg 5s49	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
4	Alleg 5s50	100¾	100⅝	100¾
9	Aleg inc 5s 50	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10	Am&FP5s2030	94¼	94¼	94¼
21	AmIGC 5½s49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3	AmInt 5½s49	105¼	105⅛	105¼
4	AmT&T 3¼s66	109¾	109⅝	109¾
25	AmT&T 3⅜s61	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
10	AmT&T 3s56	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
10	AmTob 3s62	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞
9	Arm Del 7s78	115	114¾	114¾
2	ATSF 4s95	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
21	ACL 1st4s52	100½	100½	100½
11	ACL cl4s52	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
14	ACL 4½s64	88	87½	87½
11	B&O 1st m 48	90¼	90	90¼
34	B&O 95 A	49⅝	49¼	49½
18	B&O 95C	53¾	53¼	53½
45	B&O 2000D	49	48½	49
7	B&O 96F	49½	49	49½
62	B&O cv 60	37⅛	37	37¼
6	B&O 4s 48	87	86¾	86¾
49	B&O PLE&WV 4s 51	79⅞	79	79⅞
30	B&O SW 50	72⅝	71⅝	72⅝
4	Beth Stl 3½s 52	106⅝	106¼	106⅝
2	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106	106	106
3	Beth Stl 3s 60	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
13	Bost Me 4½s 70	58¼	57⅞	58
2	Brk UG 5s 50	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
32	Buf R&P 57 st	54¾	54½	54½
8	Can P 4s perp	94½	94½	94½
16	Cen G 5s 59C	12	12	12
5	Cen G cn 5s 45	44½	44½	44½
20	Cen Pac 5s 60	93½	93⅜	93½
7	Cen P 1st 4s 49	104	104	104
30	CRR NJ 5s 87	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
3	C&O 3½s 96D	108½	108¼	108¼
31	Chi&A 3s 49	27	26¾	27
33	CB&Q 5s 71A	107½	107¼	107½
30	CB&Q 4½s 77	105	104⅝	104⅝
21	CB&Q g 4s 58	107¾	107⅝	107¾
4	C&EI inc 97	55	54½	55
3	COW 4s 88	85½	85½	85½
89	C M S P P 5s 75	55¾	55⅝	55½
100	C M S P P 5s 2000	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝
24	C M S P 4½s 89 C	84	83½	84
23	C M S P g 4s 89	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝
25	C & N W 5s 2037	58⅛	58	58½
21	C & N W 5s 87	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞
68	C & N W 4¾s 49	14¼	14	14¼
177	C & N W 4½s 99	64⅝	64	64⅝
17	C N W 4½s 2037	57½	57	57⅛
53	C & N W 4s 89	104	103¾	104
3	C R I P 4½s 52 A	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞
27	C R I & P 4s 88	69⅛	69	69⅛
68	C R I P r 4s 34	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝
13	C C C S L 4½s 77	75½	75	75⅝
10	Cl El Ill 3s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
14	Cl U T 5s 73	97¼	97	97¼
21	Cl U T 4½s 77	91⅞	91½	91⅞
4	Col S 4½s 80	60½	60⅛	60⅛
6	Col G 5s 52 May	105	104¾	105
8	Col G 5s 61	105	104¾	105
3	Con Oil 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Con Ry 4s 54	54	54	54
1	Cuba N 5½s 42 f	47½	47⅛	47½
35	Del & H 4s63	91⅛	90⅞	91
4	D&RG 4s36	49	49	49
37	Erie 4½s2015	68⅝	68¼	68¼
9	Erie 4s95	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞
38	FlaEC 5s74	51⅝	51½	51⅝
8	Gdrich 4¼s 56	106	105¾	105¾
6	Gt Nor 4½s77E	108	107¼	107¼
13	GtNor 4s46G	104	103⅞	104
10	GtNor 3¾s67	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
2	GM&O 4s75	100½	100½	100½
12	Hud C 5s62A	67½	66½	67¼
14	H&M r5s57	64⅛	63½	64⅛
11	H&M inc5s57	29	28½	29
15	Ill Bell 2¾s81	103	103	103
12	IC 4s53	76	75¾	76
98	IC r 4s55	80¾	80¼	80¾
15	IC 4¾s66	61	61	61
54	ICCSL 5s63A	69¼	68¾	69⅛
9	ICCSL 4½s63	65⅝	64⅞	65⅝
12	IntGN 6s52	19¼	18¾	19¼
8	IntGN1st6s52	52	52	52
1	IntGN 5s56C	47	47	47
1	Int HE 6s44	59	59	59
1	Int Pap 5s47	103½	103½	103½
24	IntT&T 4½s52	84¾	84½	84¾
5	IntT&T 5s55	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
31	Jon&L 3¼s61	100¼	100	100
13	KC Sou 5s50	85⅝	85¼	85¼
1	Lac G 5½s53	100	100	100
3	LehHT 5s54	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝
2	LehV 5s2003st	49¾	49⅜	49¾
19	LehV 4½s2003	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
26	LehV 4s 2003	37⅛	37¼	37½
11	Lou&A 5s69	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
4	L&N 3⅜s2003	102½	102½	102½
5	Manati S 4s 57	76⅛	76	76½
5	MSNW 4s47	67	67	67
5	MSPSSM c4s38	38	38	38
34	M-K-T 5s 62 A	70	69½	69¾
15	M-K-T aj 5s 67	50½	50	50⅛
34	M-K-T 1st 4s 90	68⅛	67⅞	68⅛
9	Mo P 5½s 59	11⅛	11	11⅛
21	Mo P 5s 65 A	62¼	61¾	62¼
48	Mo P 5s 77 F	62⅜	61¾	62⅛
110	Mo P 5s 78 G	62¼	61½	62¼
122	Mo P 5s 80 H	62⅛	61¾	62⅛
50	Mo P 5s 81 I	62⅝	61½	62⅝
39	Mo P g 4s 75	25¾	25	25¾
17	Mor & E 4½s 55	59⅝	58⅝	59
10	Mor&E 3½s 2000	58	57¾	57¾
8	Nat Stl 3s 65	104¼	104	104
1	NOPS 5s 55 B	103	103	103
8	NOTerm 4s 53	100	99⅞	100
20	NYC r 5s 2013	77	76⅝	77
66	NYC 4½s 2013 A	69⅞	69¼	69¾
81	NYC cn 4s 98	74⅝	74¼	74½
6	NYC cv 3½s 52	97	97	97
7	NYCHR 3½s 97	92¾	92¼	92½
10	NYChSL 5½s 74	103½	103⅜	103½
47	NYChSL 4½s 78	98	97½	97¾
113	NYNHH 6s 48	61¼	59½	61
149	NYNHH 4½s 67	59¼	56¾	58⅝
35	NYNHH 4s 55	55½	53¾	55⅛
93	NYNHH 4s 56	55½	53⅞	55
34	NYNHH 4s 57	28	27	27½
17	NYOW r4s92	14	13⅝	14
3	NYStm 3½s63	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
15	NYWB 4½s46	26	25½	26
46	NorP 6s2047	94⅞	94½	94⅞
5	NorP 5s2047D	83½	83½	83½
16	NorP 4½s2047	79½	79⅛	79½
16	NorP 4s97	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
5	NorP 3s2047	64⅝	64½	64½
12	O&LCh 4s48	17	17	17
1	OWRRN 4s61	109	109	109
2	Otis St 4½s62	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	PG&E 4s64	109	108½	109
1	PenP&L 3½s69	109	109	109
2	Pen RR g 5s68	120½	120½	120½
12	PenRR g4½s65	113	112¾	113
10	PenRR4½sd 70	103⅛	103	103⅛
2	PenRR g4¼s81	110	110	110
15	PenRR 3¾s70	104	103¾	104
32	PenRR 3¼s52	102¼	102	102
5	Peo&E inc 4s 90	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
16	Pere M 4½s 80	96¾	96¼	96¼
18	Phelp D 3½s 52	105⅞	105¾	105¾
3	Phil El 3½s 67	111¾	111½	111½
55	Ph RCI 6s 49	26	25¾	25¾
25	Ph RCI 5s 73 st	61¾	61¾	61¾
2	Phil Ry 4s 37	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
15	Phil Pet 2¾s 64	101¼	101	101¼
2	Portl GE 4½s 60	103⅛	103	103
45	Rdg 4½s 97A	102⅞	102¼	102⅞
20	Rio GW 4s 49	54½	54¼	54¼
2	RIA&L 4½s 34	44½	44½	44½
27	St L S F 5s 50 B	42¼	41¼	42¼
113	St L S F 4½s 78	32¾	32¼	32¾
64	St L S F 4s 50 A	38	37½	38
16	St L S W rf 5s 90	52	52	52
2	Schen D 4s 52	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4	Sea A L c 6s 45	38⅜	38⅛	38¼
10	Sea A L rf 4s 59	28½	28½	28½
5	Soc-Vac 3s 64	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	S B T & T 3s 79	107½	107½	107½
50	So Pac 4½s 68	80⅝	80⅜	80½
41	So Pac 4½s 81	78⅞	78¾	78⅞
24	So Pac 4½s 69	80⅞	80¼	80⅝
28	So Pac rf 4s 55	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
21	So Pac clt 4s 49	100¼	100¼	100¼
31	So Pac 4½s Or 77	83⅞	83⅜	83⅞
2	So P S F T 4s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
16	Sou Ry cn 5s 94	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞
19	Sou Ry g 4s 56	83⅞	83⅝	83⅝
2	Std O N J 4s 61	105½	105½	105½
2	Std O N J 2¾s 53	104	104	104
3	Tex Corp 3s 59	106	106	106
18	T & P 5s 79 C	94⅝	94	94⅝
5	Th Ave 5s 60	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
5	UnOilCal 3s59	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4	UnDrug 3½s58	103	103	103
15	Wam 4¼s91	72	71¾	72
21	Wab 4s81	77½	76⅜	77½
1	Walwrth 4s55	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	W Sh 4s2361	67½	67½	67½
20	W Md 4s52	99¾	99½	99½
5	WPac 1st5s46	91¾	91½	91¾
5	WestUn 5s51	106¼	106⅛	106¼
4	WestUn 5s60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3	WestUn 4½s50	107	107	107
6	W'hseEl 2½s51	101¾	101½	101¾
24	WhStl 3½s66	96	95¾	96
44	WisCen 4s49	65⅝	65½	65½
10	WisC 4sSD36	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
3	Young ST 4s48	102	101⅞	101⅞
6	YoungST3¼s60	103½	103½	103½

Foreign Bonds

Sales		High	Low	2:00
15	Arg 4s 72 Feb	91	90¾	90¾
16	Arg 4s 72 Ap	91	90¾	90¾
1	Arg 4½s 48	100¼	100¼	100¼
15	Australia 5s 55	95⅛	95	95
5	Australia 4½s 56	90½	90½	90½
10	Brazil 8s 41	59	58⅝	58⅝
10	Buen A 4¾s 77	80½	80½	80½
12	Chile M B 6½s 57 a	16¼	16	16
12	Chile M B 6s 62 a	16¼	16	16
6	Chile 6s 60 asd	17	16¾	17
16	Colomb 3s 70	47	46⅛	47
3	Met Wat 5½s 50	92½	92⅛	92½
1	Oslo ½s 55	83½	83½	83½
8	Pan 3¼s 94 st	95	95	95
37	Peru 1st 6s 60	22¾	22½	22⅝
30	Peru 2d 6s 61	22¾	22¾	22¾
1	Poland 8s 50	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞
10	Pol 4½s 63 asd	26	26	26
14	Queensld 6s 47	102½	102½	102½
8	Rio de J 6½s 53	34	34	34
1	Ur aj 4½s 79	71	71	71

Bond Sales (In Dollars)

Total today, 4,372,400; previous day, 5,132,900; week ago, 7,242,600; year ago, 9,470,750; two years ago, 6,453,100. Jan. 1 to date, 1,234,177,500; year ago, 1,656,928,800; two years ago, 919,611,450.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Ainsworth(⅝g)	7	7	7
400	Aire Access	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	Ala Pow $7 pf(7)	116½	116½	116½
50	Alum Ltd(h8a)	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
50	Alum Ltd pf(6)	97	97	97
200	Am Cen Mfg (¼e)	9	9	9
900	Alum Co Am(2)	32½	32	32½
200	AlumCoAm pf(6)	112¼	111½	112¼
50	Am C P&L A (1⅛k)	40½	40½	40½
100	AmCP&LAn (1⅛k)	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
100	Am Cit P&LB	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	38	37¾	37⅞
400	Am Gas & El (1.60)	27⅝	27¼	27½
50	Am Gen 2½pf (2½)	43¼	43¼	43¼
50	Am Laun Mch (½e)	29	29	29
200	Am Light&T (1.20)	17	17	17
300	Am Mfg (½e)	40⅛	40⅛	40½
200	Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
200	Am Meter (¼e)	25½	25½	25½
900	Am Republics (½g)	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
500	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Am Superpow pf	14¼	14¼	14¼
10	AppalElPw pf(4½)	107¾	107¾	107¾
100	Aro Equip (.40e)	8¾	8¾	8⅝
800	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6½	6⅜	6½
75	AtlCstLCo(3½g)	43¾	43¾	43¾
100	Atl Rayon (.35g)	9	9	9
500	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Atlas D Forge(⅛e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Atlas Ply (.60)	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛
100	Automat Prod (.10e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Avery & Sons (⅛g)	8¼	8⅛	8¼
25	Avery & S pf (1½)	21½	21½	21½
25	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	40½	40½	40½
600	Baldwin Loco war	6⅜	6¼	6¼
300	Barium Stl (4)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1100	Berk & Gay Furn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Birds B Fdy (⅛e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Bliss (EW)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Blue Ridge (.05g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Blue R cv pf (3d)	46¾	46¾	46¾
300	Blumenthal(S)	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
50	Berne Scrym (2½g)	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	13⅝	13	13
100	Breeze Corp (.40e)	11	11	11
100	Brewst Aero	3	3	3
100	Bridgpt Oil	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
600	Brill A	10	10	10
100	Brown F&W	3½	3½	3½
100	Brown F&WA(.30k)	16½	16½	16½
1200	Brown-F Dist	25	24¼	24¼
100	Brown Rubber	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Buckeye PP(.80)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1400	Buf N&EPpf	16⅝	16½	16⅝
25	Bures cv pf	32½	32½	32½
100	Burma Ltd	1	1	1
100	Calamba Sug	6½	6½	6½
500	Cal El Pow(.20e)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
200	Callite Tung(.10e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
130	Carnation (1a)	41	41	41
400	Carrier Corp	14¼	14	14
100	Catalin Am (.10g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Cen & SW Ut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2500	Cen Hud G&E (.30e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
40	Cen NY Pow pf	97¾	97	97
100	Cen Ohio Stl (.35e)	9⅝	9⅜	9¼
4300	Cessna Airc (1g)	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
100	Childs pf	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝
1200	Cities Service	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝
100	Cit Svc pf B	10	10	10
400	Cleve Tract (¾e)	17	16¾	17
200	Colon Develop	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
200	Colonial Airl	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Colo Fuel & I war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2350	Colts PP Arm	35⅝	35	35
40	Colum G & E pf (5)	63½	63½	63⅛
300	Comm Wat Svc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Cons GE (3.60)	66½	66½	66½
200	Cons Ret Strs	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
300	Cons Stl Corp	11¾	11½	11⅝
700	Cons Textile	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Copper Range	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Croft Brewing (.05g)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
400	Crowley Milner	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
700	Crown Drug (.05e)	2½	2½	2½
600	Cuban Atl Sug (1g)	21½	20¾	21
3100	Cuban Tob	8	7⅞	7⅞
400	Darby Pet (¼e)	36¾	36¾	36¾
100	Dayton Rub (½e)	17	17	17
300	Derby Oil	6¾	6⅝	6¾
700	Derby Oil pf (10k)	78¼	78	78¼
120	DetMichStove(.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Det Stl Prod(¼e)	22	22	22
100	Divco Corp(¼g)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Domin Bridge(h1.20)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
25	Draper Corp(3)	67	67	67
50	EastSugAs pf(1¼k)	39¾	39¾	39¾
50	East G&F 6 pf(1¼k)	35¼	35¼	35¼
175	East G&F pr pf(4½)	66½	65⅛	65⅝
50	East Sug As pf(1¼k)	39¾	39¾	39¾
200	Easy WashMB	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4700	El Bond & Sh	8	7⅞	8
75	Elgin Nat Wat	30¾	30⅜	30¾
400	Emerson Elec	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
25	Equity Crp $3 pf	36¼	36¼	36¼
300	Esquire Inc	5½	5½	5½
700	EversharpInc(1.20a)	22½	22¼	22½
600	Fairch Cam&Inst(1g)	9¾	9⅝	9¾
100	Faircld E&A(.20g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
300	Fansteel Met (¼g)	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
300	Fedders Mfg	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	Froedt G&M (.80)	17	17	17
50	Fuller (G A) (2g)	12½	12⅛	12½
300	Gen Firepfg (¼e)	17¼	17	17⅛
50	Gen Share pf (6d)	83½	82¼	83
1300	Glen Ald Coal (.40e)	13⅝	13½	13½
100	Godcha SugA (2e)	38¼	38⅛	38¼
200	Godchaux Sug B	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	Goldfield Con	1/16	1/16	1/16
10	Gorh Inc pf	69	69	69
200	Grand R V (.30g)	6	6	6
275	Gt Atl&P nv (2½e)	90¾	90¼	90¾
100	Gt Nor Pap (1.60)	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
400	Greenf T&D (½g)	7	7	7
100	Hat Cor Am B (⅛g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Heller (WE) (.60)	12	12	12
100	Heyden Chem (.40e)	18¼	18¼	18¼
200	Holl C Gold (h.8)	10	10	10
150	Holt(Hen)A(1.80g)	22½	21⅛	22½
600	Humble Oil(¾e)	43	43	43
200	Hum-RossR(.10e)	5	5	5
300	Huyler's	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Huyler's pf(2k)	23	23	23
400	Ill Pow div ct	13¼	12¾	12¾
300	Ill Pow pf(	48¾	48¾	48¾
100	Imp Oil Ltd(h½)	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	Ins Co N Am	82	82	82
200	Int Cig Mch	17	17	17
100	Int Hyd-El pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Int Indust	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
200	Int Min & Ch war	8½	8⅛	8⅛
100	Int Petrol	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Int Util pf	32½	32¼	32½
100	Invest Ro	½	½	½
300	Jacobs Air En	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4800	Jacobs (F.L.)	6⅛	6	6⅝
50	Jer C P&L5½pf5½	95	95	95
50	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	100	100	100
100	Julian&Kake (½e)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Ken-RadT&LA¾k	12¾	12¾	12¾
10	KingsC Lt g pf D ¾k	30	30	30
100	Kingston Prod(.10e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Klein(DE)	13¾	13¾	13¾
60	Koppers Co pf(6)	103¼	103	103⅛
70	Lack RR NJ	30	30	30
300	LakeShoreM(h.80)	14¼	14	14
200	Lakey Fdy&M	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	Stand Sil-Lead	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Starret Corp vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Sterchi Br Strs (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Stroock & So(2½g)	30	30	30
100	Sun Ray Drug(.80a)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Sunray Oil pf(2¾)	52 25-32	52 25-32	52 25-32
900	Technicolor(½g)	15½	15⅛	15½
100	Tilo Roof(.40)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Tishman Realty	5	5	5
50	Todd Shpyds(1e)	60¼	60	60
100	Trans-Lux(.10g)	3⅛	3½	3⅛
3000	Transwest Oil(½e)	24¼	23½	24¼
10	Tung Sol Lp (.10e)	6⅛	6	6⅛
400	Tung S L pf (.80)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
200	Unit Aire Pr	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
500	Unit C Wh Strs	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	UCWh S pf (2½k)	89	88½	88½
1300	Unit Corp war	3-32	3-32	3-32
2000	Unit Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Unit Gas pf	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
200	Unit L&P pf	52	51	52
100	Unit Prof pf	6½	6½	6½
50	Unit Shoe M	71½	71¼	71½
100	Unit Spclties	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
400	U S Foil B	6⅝	6½	6⅝
100	PU S Graphite	9½	9½	9½
400	United Stores	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Univ Pict vtc	21¾	21¾	21¾
300	Utah-Idaho Sug	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
50	Utah P & L pf	87	87	87
600	Utah Radio	7	6⅞	7
300	Venezuel Pet	10¼	10	10¼
220	Virg Pub Svc pf	136½	134¾	136
100	Wagner Bak vtc	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Wentwth Mfg (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
700	West Va C&C (¼e)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
20	West Md 1 pf (7g)	109½	108½	109½
800	Woodley Pet (.40)	11¼	11	11¼
400	Wright Harg (h¼)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

Total stock sales today, estimated, 125,000 shares, year ago 383,710 shares.

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Lamson Corp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Lefcourt Real	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Leonard Oil Dev	1/16	1/16	1/16
300	Line Material (½g)	30½	30½	30½
300	Lit Bros	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Lone Star Gas (.30e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Long Is L pf B	60¾	61	61
1300	Louis L & E (.40)	7⅝	7½	7⅝
100	McWill Dredg (½e)	9	9	9
600	Memph N Gas (.10e)	4	3⅞	4
100	Merritt-C & S	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Mer-C&SpfA (3½)	100	100	100
100	Mesabi Iron	2¼	2¼	2¼
2100	Mich Bumper (.10e)	2½	2⅜	2½
200	MicromatHone (.10e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2000	Mid St P Bvtc	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1300	MidWestCorp (.30e)	10½	10¼	10½
100	Midvale (½e)	24	24	24
800	Mid-West Abr (.03e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Midwest Oil (¾)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Mining Corp Can	1¾	1⅝	1¾
50	Minn Min & M	62	62	62
110	Montg Ward A (7)	167¼	167¼	167¼
100	Mount Prod (½e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
600	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Nat Candy	40	40	40
1300	Nat City Lines	14	13½	14
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
200	Nat Rub Mch (⅛e)	10	10	10
100	Nat Tun & Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Nat Un Rad	4	3⅞	4
50	N E P A 6 pf	50¾	50¾	50¾
110	New E T&T (1½e)	108	108	108
400	N J Zinc (1½e)	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
60	NY P&L 7 pf	115½	115	115½
10	NY Wat Svc pf	64	64	64
800	Niag Hud Pow	3⅝	3½	3⅝
25	Niag Hud 1 pf	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
300	Niag Sh Md B	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
600	Niles-Bem-P (2)	13⅛	12	12⅛
100	Noma Elec (¼e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3300	Nor Am Lt&Pow	11/16	⅝	11/16
25	Nor Am L&P pf	118	118	118
100	Northeast Airl	8¾	8¾	8¾
30	N Ind PS 6pf(6)	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10	N Ind PS 7pf(7)	114	114	114
200	Nor Sta Pw A	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
300	Novadel-Ag(2)	25	25	25
200	Ogden Corp (½e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
250	Ohio Brass B(.40e)	31	31	31
20	Ohio Ed pf(6)	110½	110⅛	110⅛
30	Ohio Pow pf(4½)	114¾	114¾	114¾
10	Ohio PS 6pf(6)	110	110	110
400	Okla Nat Gas(1.60)	23⅝	23	23⅝
30	Pac P&L 7 pf	102¾	102¾	102¾
1700	Pantepec Oil Ven	7½	7½	7½
200	Param Mot	7½	7½	7½
200	Prkrsbg R & R	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
400	Pennroad	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
30	Pa P & L $6 pf	97	96½	96½
70	Pa P&L $7 pf	102	101⅝	102
25	Phila ElPw pf(20g)	33½	32⅞	32⅞
100	Phillips Pkg (⅓)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Phoenix Sec	27⅝	27	27⅝
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8	8	8
430	Pitts&Lake E(5)	60⅝	59½	60⅝
100	Pitts Pl Gl(1¼e)	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
400	Plough Inc (.60)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
300	Polaris Mng (.10e)	3	3	3
100	Pratt & Lam (.40e)	30	30	30
2000	Premier Gld (h.04)	⅞	1	[illegible]
1000	Pug Sd P&L (.60e)	13⅛	13	13
50	Pug Sd P&L 5 pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1700	RKO opt war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Rwy & Lgt Sec	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
200	Raym Conc (1a)	18	18	18
100	Raytheon Mfg	24¼	24¼	24¼
600	Red Bank Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3100	Republic Avia (¼e)	4⅛	4	4
200	Root Pet	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	St Regis Pap	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
700	Salt Dome Oil	9	9	9
400	Samson Unit	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Schulte(DA) (8)	71½	70⅝	71
100	Seeman Bros (3)	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
100	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Seiberling Rub (¼e)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
500	Selected Ind cv	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Sentry S Con	½	½	½
200	Shat-Denn	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	96¼	96	96
150	Singer Mfg (6a)	245	244	245
100	Sonotone (.10e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	So Penn Oil (1.60)	41⅜	41	41⅜
60	So Cal Ed pf (1½)	38⅝	38	38⅝
100	Southl Royal (.10e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Spencer Shoe (.15g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	St Oil Ky (1)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
100	Stand Prod (¼e)	8¼	8¼	8¼

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
14	As Elec 4½s53	87	86⅝	87
1	As G&E 5s50	23¼	23¼	23¼
1	As G&E 5s68	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
12	Cen St El 5½s54	40	39⅝	39⅞
2	Cen St El 5s48	39½	39	39½
5	Chi Ry 5s27 ct	69¾	69½	69¾
2	Cities Ser 5s 69	101	101	101
9	Cities Ser 5s58	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
10	Cities Ser 5s50	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
15	Con GEL B 2¾s76	103½	103½	103½
8	Cont G&E 5s58A	103⅛	103	103
22	East G&F 4s56A	96⅝	96½	96½
5	Elec P&L 5s2030	103½	103½	103½
1	Empire Dis E 5s52	104	104	104
5	Fed Water 5½s54	106½	106½	106½
11	Gatineau P 3¾s69	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
31	Glen A Coal 4s65	100½	100¼	100⅝
	Ill Pow&L 5s56C	105 1-32	105 1-32	105 1-32
4	Ill Pow & L 5½s57	104¾	104⅝	104¾
4	Ill P&L 6s53	106 5-32	106 5-32	106 5-32
8	Ind Svc 5s63A	99⅝	99½	99⅝
2	Int P Sec 6½s 55C	25½	25½	25½
2	Inters Pow 6s 52	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
2	Inters Pow 5s 57	93⅛	93	93
1	Jer Cen P&L 4½s65	109	109	109
1	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	103	103	103
2	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	109	109¼	109¼
5	N Eng G&E 5s 50	81	80⅛	81
2	N Eng G&E 5s 48	80¾	80	80⅛
8	N Eng G&E 5s 47	81	80¾	81
7	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	102¼	102⅛	102¼
7	N Eng Pow 5s 48	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	106¼	106⅛	106¼
4	Phila El P 5½s 72	114½	114¼	114½
3	Potomc Ed 4½s 61F	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	102½	102½	102½
6	Shaw W&P 4½s67A	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	103½	103⅛	103½
9	So Ind Ry 4s 51	77	76⅝	76⅝
3	Spalding 5s 89	87	87	87
25	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
13	Stand G&E 6s 51	95	94¾	95
3	Stand G&E 6s 66	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
6	Stand P&L 6s 57	94½	94	94½
1	Tel El S 5s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Tide Wat P 3s 79A	104	104	104
3	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	100⅝	100½	100⅝
2	Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
2	Wash Ry&El 4s 51	107¼	107	107

Foreign Bonds

Sales		High	Low	2:40
22	Russian 6½s 1919	6¾	6¼	6⅝
5	Russ 5½s 1921	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝

Total stock sales today (estimated), 260,000 shares.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943. (ur) Under rule.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl
May Wheat					
Chicago		......	......	1.73⅜	1.73⅜
Minneapolis		1.68⅝	1.68⅝	1.68⅝	1.68⅝
Kansas City		......	......	1.63⅛	1.63⅛
July Wheat					
Chicago		1.65⅞	1.65¾	1.65⅞	1.65
Minneapolis		1.64⅝	1.63⅝	1.64⅝	1.64
Kansas City		1.58¼	1.57⅝	1.58	1.57½
Sep Wheat					
Chicago		1.62½	1.62	1.62⅝	1.61¾
Minneapolis		1.58⅝	1.58⅝	1.58	1.58½
Kansas City		1.55⅝	1.55⅝	1.56	1.55⅝
Jly Oats					
Chicago		.78⅛	.77⅞	.78⅜	.77⅞
Minneapolis				.76⅞	.76⅝
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.22¼	1.22⅜	1.22¼	1.22½	1.22⅛
July	1.19⅝	1.20⅜	1.19¾	1.20⅜	1.19¾
Sept	1.16⅝	1.17¼	1.16½	1.17¼	1.16½
Dec	1.17½	1.18⅜	1.17⅛	1.18⅜	1.18⅜
Barley, Chicago					
May				1.28	1.28
July	1.22	1.22½	1.21½	1.22½	1.21⅝
Sept	1.13	1.14⅝	1.12⅝	1.14⅝	1.13½

Wool

Grease

May	...	...	...	97.0n	97.0
July	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0b	93.3
Oct.	...	...	...	88.0b	88.0
Dec.	...	...	...	84.0b	84.0
March	...	...	...	82.5b	82.0

Tops

May	130.0	131.0	130.0	130.8b	129.8
July	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.9b	124.0
Oct.	118.3	118.7	118.3	118.8b	118.0
Dec.	114.1	114.3	114.1	114.2b	114.0
March	111.1	111.1	111.0	110.9b	111.0

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

May	21.22	21.21	21.16	21.21	21.16
July	20.84	20.77	20.61	20.78	20.61
October	19.86	20.01	19.83	20.01	19.85
December	19.61	19.75	19.58	19.75	19.60
March	19.38	19.53	19.36	19.53	19.39

Spot 21.79.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions					
November	1.51	1.51	1.50	1.50	1.52
Eggs					
October	38.40	38.75	38.40	38.75	38.40
November				38.75b	38.70
December	38.80	38.80	38.80	38.75	38.35
Potatoes					
November	2.95	2.95	2.96	2.96	2.96

b-Bid.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

May 16

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	33¾	33½	33¾	33⅝
3.00	Bos Elevated	72⅝	72½	72½	72½
.50a	Bos Her-Trav	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜
..	B & M A pf	8	8	8	8
..	B & M st A pf	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7
..	B & M st B pf	8	8	8	7⅜
.50a	Copper Range	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
1.50a	EastGas&F pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	35⅛
4.50	EastG&F pr pf	66	66	66	66
..	EastMassStRpf	62¼	62¼	62¼	63
..	Eastern SS	11	11	11	11
.75a	Employ Group	29¼	29⅛	29¼	29⅛
.75b	Maine Cent pf	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	31¼
..	Nat Service	8c	8c	8c	8c
1.50a	NE Tel&Tel	108¼	107¼	108¼	108
..	North Butte	38c	38c	38c	38c
..	Quincy Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Reece Fold M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Suburb Elec	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
.50a	Torrington	33⅜	33	33⅜	33
2.50	Unit Shoe M	72	72	72	71⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	14	15¾
Piper Aircraft	7⅝	8⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8⅝	9⅝

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5⅛
American Barge Line Co	10½	11⅝
American Hardware Co	27½	29½
American Manufacturing	40¼	43¼
American Manufac 5 pf	91½	
American Wringer Co	7½	7⅞
†Amoskeag Company	39¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	3⅜	3⅞
Arlington Mills	47	50¼
Art Metal Construction	21⅛	22⅞
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¾	28¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅛	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¼	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5⅞	6⅝
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17½	18⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77¾	..
Bird Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	21⅞	23¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34½	37¼
Brown Co	1.40	1.70
Brown Co pf	27¾	30½
Campbell A S Co Inc	6⅛	7
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¾	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15⅜	17
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	37	39¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26¾	29¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¼	28¾
Draper Corporation	66½	69½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅜	16⅞
Eastern Corporation	9	9⅞
Eastern Corporation	9	9⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅛	21
Exolon Co	9½	11
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24¼	26½
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¼	46¼
Fruit of the Loom	35¼	38
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	17⅛
General Machinery	20¾	22⅞
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7⅝	8⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	48	51
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84¾	88¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	8¼	11¼
Great Northern Paper Co	32	34
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15⅛	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	7⅞	9
Heywood-Wakefield Co	29¼	30¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19⅜	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13⅞	15½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	22¾	25
Hooker Electro Chem	29¼	32
International Detrola	10⅞	11¼
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	9⅝	10⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅞	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	34¾	37¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	23	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅜	7⅛
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	105½	109½
Marathon Paper Mills	54¾	58
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61	64¼
Merck & Co	41½	44½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	110¼	114¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	49	52¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19¾	21⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9	9⅝
Nashawena Mills	16⅞	18½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	71	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	34¾	37¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	74¾	78¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	27⅞	30⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅜
National Shirt Shops	13¼	14½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	60¾	64¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	46¼	49½
Nicholson File Company	33½	36
Nonquitt Mills	31¼	34¼
Ohio Finance	9	10⅞
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	40¾	43¾
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	66	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	89	
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	45	48
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	30¾	32¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	30¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	51¼	
Sanford Mills	41¼	44
Submarine Signal Co	26	28½
Tampax Inc	6¼	7
Triumph Explosive Inc	2	2⅜
United Elastic Corp	16	17⅜
U S Envelope Company	65¾	70¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	121½	126½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	80	83¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103½	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	26½	28¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅜	10⅜
Warren Bros Class B	32¾	35¾
Warren Bros Class C	8⅜	9½
West Point Manufacturing	39¾	42¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅛	11¼

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	14⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	37	...
Brockton Gas Light	8	8⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	14⅝	16⅛
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108	...
Conn Light & Power	41½	43¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	23	25
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	23¾	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	3¼	39
Green Mountain Power pf	82¼	86¼
Hartford Electric Light	49	51¾
Haverhill Electric	26¼	28¾
Haverhil Gas Light	16¼	18
Holyoke Water Power	16	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	
Lowell Electric Light	36¼	39¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	77½	81
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅝	18⅞
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32¼	34¾
Narragansett Elec pf	55½	58¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	26¼	28
N E Power Assn 6 pf	55¾	57¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	100	104
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	92½	96½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	41¼	43¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	40¼	42¾
*Newport Electric	21¾	....
Providence Gas	7½	8⅝
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	110	115
R I Pub Serv pf	30¾	32¾
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8⅜
Springfield Gas Light	19½	21½
Western Mass Companies	23⅜	25⅜

*Ex-Dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	21½	22¾
Bank of New York (14)	389	401
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48⅝	50⅞
Brooklyn Trust (4)	95	100
Central Hanover Bank&Tr (4)	98¾	102¼
Chase National (1.40)	38	40
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	47⅞	50⅛
Commercial (1.60)	47½	50
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	19¼	20¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	46⅞	49⅜
Empire Trust (3)	73	77
First National N Y (80)	1570	1610
Guaranty Trust (12)	313	321
Irving Trust (.60)	14⅜	15⅜
Kings County (80)	1505	1555
Lawyers Trust (1)	37¾	40¾
Manufacturers Tr (2)	48¼	50¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅛	53⅛
National City (1)	34⅝	36⅝
New York Trust (3½)	90¾	94¾
Public (1½)	37½	40
Title Guaranty & Trust	7	7¾
United States (60a)	1435	1480

(a) Also extra or extras.

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
Main and Bridge Sts., Springfield, Mass.
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 826 SUMMER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., I. O. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

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Rail Freight Rates to Hold Through 1944

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Present rail freight rates must be retained until Jan. 1, 1945, according to a ruling just made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A rate increase of 6 per cent authorized by the Commission in 1942 had been previously suspended on the ground that war-swollen revenues did not warrant higher rates, and the current suspension freezes rates until Jan. 1, 1945. A request by the American Trucking Association for an increase in rates on less-than-carload lots was denied.

The Commission admitted the existence of a "downward trend" in railway income in recent months, but concluded that present charges "will meet the objectives of the national transportation policy" through the end of 1944.

"Added revenues that would result from the increases are not necessary or justified under conditions presently foreseeable for the period from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1944," said the Commission. "Present level of freight rates and charges will be just and reasonable during that period."

The commission said it was aware of the gravity of the representations made by the truckers in requesting an increase in less-than-carload freight rates. The truckers asked the ICC to reopen proceedings in order to accept evidence that less-than-carload traffic by rail fails to pay its proper share of railroad expenses.

Motor carriers, it was pointed out, could not meet the present low rail rates without bankrupting themselves. As a result, more and more small-lot freight has been diverted from truck to rail. A 6 per cent increase for this freight would tend to reverse this trend, the motor carriers held.

Under the order, petitioners must publish and file before June 19 tariffs or supplements to tariffs postponing until Jan. 1 the application of all their tariffs so far as they now provide for the restoration of increases on July 1.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50	52½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35	36¾
Agricultural (3a)	69½	73
American Alliance (1a)	20¾	22¾
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	14⅝	16⅛
American Insurance New (½a)	14⅞	16⅛
American Re-Insurance (2)	48¾	51¾
American Reserve	12¼	13¾
American Surety (2½)	56½	59
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bank & Shippers (4a)	80½	85½
Boston (16a)	545	570
Camden Fire (1)	20⅛	21⅝
City of New York (½a)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	42½	44½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	40¾
Federal (1.40)	46½	50
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60	64
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83½	87½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11⅞	13
Franklin Fire (1)	24¼	26¼
General Reinsurance (2)	45	48
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¼	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅜	9½
Great American Insurance	26⅝	28⅜
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27½
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¼	100¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	40¾	43¾
Home Insurance	27⅜	29⅛
Homestead (¼e)	13	15
Insurance Co North America	80¾	83¼
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.80)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	6⅞	8
Maryland Casualty	7	7¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	64	67¼
Merchants&MfsofNewYork	5⅝	6½
MerchantsFireAssociation	44¼	47¼
National Fire (2)	55¼	58¼
National Liberty (20a)	6⅛	7¼
National Union (3a)	171	181
New Amsterdam Casualty (1g)	25	27
New Brunswick (1½)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44	47
New York Fire (.80)	12⅛	13⅝
North River (1)	21⅜	23⅛
Northeast Insurance	5⅛	5⅞
Northern (3a)	89½	94
Pacific Fire (5)	102½	107½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47	49½
Peerless Casualty Company	13⅛	14¾
Phoenix (2a)	77¼	81¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅞	16⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	32⅛	34⅝
Reinsurance Cor New York	4⅝	6½
Republic Insurance Co Texas	26½	28½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22	24
St Paul Fire & Marine	62¼	65¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¾	46¼
Security (1.40)	34⅞	36⅞
Springfield (4½a)	114½	120
Standard Accident	60½	64¼
Travelers (16)	472	487
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36m	38⅛
United States Fire (2)	45½	48¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	69½	74½
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅞	32⅜

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.43	3.75
Amerex Holding	25.125	27.00
American Business Shares	3.38	3.70
Axe Houghton Fund	13.74	14.77
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.42	104.60
Boston Fund	16.73	17.99
Broad Street Investing	27.65	29.89
Bullock Fund	14.62	16.02
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.37	29.43
Chemical Fund	9.35	10.12
Christiana Securities Co	2360.00	2460.00
Commodity Corp	9.21	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.75	39.75
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.31
Eaton & How Bal Fd	21.02	22.58
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.58	13.51
Equitable Invest Corp	29.37	31.58
Equity Corp $3 pf	36.25	38.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.16	19.56
Fund Investors Inc	21.71	23.79
General Capital	32.60	35.05
General Investors Trust	5.30	5.71
Group Securities Inc.		
Fully Admin Shares	6.83	7.51
Railroad Shares	3.77	4.16
Steel Shares	3.99	4.40
Incorporated Investors Tr	.84	.93
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-3 .... 22.14 S-3	....	10.12
B-1 .... 29.60 S-1	....	25.75
B-2 .... 31.54 S-2	..	13.18
B-4 .... S-4	4.55	
B-4 .... 10.97 S-4	....	4.55
K-1 .... 18.71 K-2	....	20.92
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	92.10	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	39.00	
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.01	9.91
Maryland Fund	4.45	5.05
Mass Invest Tr	20.93	22.51
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.30	11.08
Mutual Invest	10.46	11.43
Nation Wide Voting	1.24	1.37
New England Fund	12.17	13.11
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.00	23.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.54
Putnam Fund	13.67	14.70
Quarterly Income Shares	6.40	7.05
Railway & Light Sec	13.375	14.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	
Repub Invest Fund	3.16	3.48
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.98	91.80
Spencer Trask Fund	13.86	14.76
State Street Invest	40.16	43.16
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.80
Wellington Fund	16.17	17.17
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.68	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.68	....
Diversified Tr C	3.60	....
Diversified Tr D	5.35	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.71	5.45
Nation Wide sec	3.55	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.25	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.06	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.71	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.61	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.29	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.32	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.20	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.375	2.75
First Boston Corp	25.75	27.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Experts Agape as Food Surplus Pours Out of U. S. Cornucopia

(First of two articles on the food situation)

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The phenomenal recent turn-about in the food outlook is the more deserving of study because it confounds almost all the economic prophets of a year ago. All were predicting severe shortage by this time. A well-informed source known to this correspondent expected something near food riots last winter. Instead there is a surplus problem in most lines. Most meat is off the rationing hook, and the American Institute of Food Distribution in its current bulletin actually says that "meat rationing is not likely to return."

Reasons are multiple—in fact there are so many that perhaps they are all facets of one major over-all explanation.

First as to meats. U. S. meat production (not slaughter) ordinarily goes through cycles. Hog population tends to increase for two years, then decrease for two years; cattle population to go up seven years and down seven years (vice the Biblical seven lean years and seven fat ones). The country appears to be at the top of the cycle of both hog and cattle population.

Feed Supply Turns Downward

Hog population, which has shown the largest growth, has already been on the upswing for much more than four years, and the rise has been abnormal; the country had about 55,000,000 pigs at the beginning of 1938 and about 82,000,000 at the beginning of 1944.

The explanation seems to lie chiefly in large feed supplies in the years up to Pearl Harbor—wheat and corn. Hog and cattle numbers seem to rise with increased feed (provided a good price looms ahead) and the war has made good price possible for beef while the Government stepped in and guaranteed a good price for hogs.

The feed supply, however, has turned rather sharply downward, at least in relation to livestock population. Excellent growing weather has checked its decline, but the supply of corn is now near the bottom of the bin for non-livestock feeding purposes, and enormous wheat carry-overs have been disappearing into livestock feeding and also into the industrial alcohol program. At present the danger point in U. S. food supplies, if there is one, is in grains, which even with the outlook for a 1944 crop of 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn and perhaps 850,000,000 bushels of wheat is still more or less touch-and-go.

A decline in grain supply, however, does not immediately cause a decline in meat slaughter but instead causes a temporary increase. There is, in fact, a double time-lag between grain crops and meat supply for the consumer; first the cycle of livestock population tends to rise and fall a year or two later than the cycle of feed supply; and then the cycle of slaughter of livestock lags behind that of livestock population.

Top of Population Cycle

Even while livestock population is on the downgrade, the supply of meat heaps up as the hogs and cattle are sent to the packers' pens. Some observers consider that the reduction of most meats this month to a zero-point basis may mark the top of the livestock population cycle, but the downtrend may be marked by continued heavy slaughter for a year or so.

In hogs, this may be already taking place, as farmers farrow fewer little pigs and continue to send the older ones to market. It may occur in beef because the production of beek takes place on a sort of assembly line in which the cattle themselves are a frame on which meat is hung first on the range and then on the feedlot. The grass is good this year, but in a few months it may not be so good and cattle men, eager to catch a falling price market, may skip the feedlot part of the assembly line and send their cattle from the range straight to the slaughter-house.

When pork and beef were put on rations, a larger demand developed for chickens and eggs and production here increased sharply also. Chicken population is far above normal and egg production is running 80 per cent over the average of the 1930's, resulting in the March collapse in egg prices.

A further reason for the present surplus lies in the fact that a year ago everybody was hoarding and today everybody is de-hoarding. There was heavy stocking up on foods by the public last year. There was also heavy inventory accumulation by the food trades, from wholesalers to retailers, until at least last September. And the Government, including Army, was stocking up heavily until a month or two ago.

Public Quits Hoarding Food

There is no telling exactly when the public quit hoarding food. The food trades gave it up through the autumn and winter as hopes of an early peace faded and talk of huge government stocks increased. As for government accumulation of food, it apparently continued until the warehouse space of the country was filled to bulging. Even a year ago it was stated that the Army was backing up every soldier overseas with 272 days' supply of canned goods.

In addition to the reserve being accumulated by War Food Administration for Lend-Lease, it was accumulating "contingency reserves" which turn out to have been reserve-reserves. The Government still has some 800,000 cases of evaporated milk, originally bought for the British, who decided to take dried milk instead, and much of this, as well as of many other government-accumulated food items, appear to be definitely "on the turn."

They cannot be held longer without spoiling, even if there were warehouse space enough to hold them without choking back new production. In January of this year the Truman Committee took certain government departments to task for over-stocking, and the food trades have been at government officials for months now trying to get them to work out a more realistic inventory policy.

Finally government officials saw the light, apparently under Lee Marshall, in charge of foods, and Lieut. Col. Olmstead, in charge of actual handling of government buying, food allocations, and excess stocks.

Perhaps it might be said that government food inventories have had the same course as Army accumulations of tanks, guns and powder. The thousands of miles of American supply-lines had to be filled before anything much came out at the battlefront. Now the "pipe lines" are full.

There may be an analogy between the cut-backs in output of certain munitions and the cut in ration points. In the case of food the Government could not very well tell the farmers to cut back their production. If they did it would have no "stand-by capacity"—which may very well be of great importance a year from now.

Farm Capacity Under-rated

As the Institute of Food Distribution states, "Trade buyers are disconcerted by abrupt dropping of point values of so many foods and announcements from Washington that Government holds much larger food stocks than it realized. What is really happening is that Lee Marshall and Ralph Olmstead are locating conditions that should have been known six months ago, and forcing changes several months too late. This is healthy for the future—enables Government to get its stocks in better condition."

On top of unexpectedly good production, plus the filling of the "pipe lines," plus the bulging of available warehouse space with last year's foods when this year's are on the way to storage, plus a policy-change on the part of Government, came the invasion preparations. They cut down the cargo space available to take lend-lease food supplies to Britain and Russia.

The cut in ration points was the obvious result.

But perhaps the whole thing can be best explained by a single explanation. American farmers can turn out food, when they set themselves to it and prices are right, far in excess of what was thought. During a decade from 1933 all official efforts were bent on decreasing the crops—with very little success. At the end of this period the effort was reversed—toward increasing the crops. The result indicates all over again that it is easier and better to increase production than to curb it. The record says that American agriculture, like American industry, dosen't know its own strength (or at least Washington doesn't).

(To be continued)

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's stock market was colorless and apathetic—in contrast with the London market, which has been going up with apparent steady confidence over the outcome of the invasion and has reached the best levels since 1937.

On Monday the liquor shares gyrated up, then down again. Pullman was up two points on the order for divorce of the manufacturing company from the sleeping-car business, but on Tuesday Pullman was down again. Motor shares went up on Tuesday, but then went down again. On Thursday the oils were quite strong led by Gulf, but the aircraft shares went down slightly. On Friday the rails sold off a point or two. Saturday had the smallest two-hour volume since last September.

Short Interest Large

The short interest, at around 1,090,000 for the beginning of May, was the largest since the beginning of May, 1938. That was just before the market took its big and unheralded jump of June, 1938, for reasons which did not become obvious till the fireworks were all over. It was pretty hard on the shorts, and this year may be also.

At long last the Interstate Commerce Commission has come out for competitive bidding for railroad securities. Reasons given by the Commission were not particularly impressive. They did not find banker dominance of the roads, though they did seem to think that perhaps railroad preference for negotiated deals was partly overconservative.

They seemed to recognize the outstanding argument against competitive bids—namely, that prices would be too high in rising markets and too low or non-existent in falling ones. Since quite a bit of railroad financing is slated for the next few months, Morgan Stanley and Kuhn Loeb are reported getting ready to form syndicates to compete for the new offerings. It will be interesting to see how much changing of connections there is.

New Margin Requirements

The Stock Exchange has told members that beginning May 15 they must ask for what amount to regular margin requirements, on "when issued" and "when deposited" deals—not Regulation T but NYSE "minimum maintenance" margins.

The meeting here of Commissions of inter-American Development is a purely business affair, looking toward postwar economic relations in this hemisphere Main problem is what would happen to the South American economies if depression struck the United States and its large purchases from the South came to end. Second major problem is the fact that the Latin-American countries obviously want to industrialize, and want help from the United States for it. But though they want North American money and assistance they want to keep the control of the new industries in their own hands.

Cue to the Detroit trouble over foreman unions seems to be the fact that decision on this ticklish question is left by Congress to the National Labor Relations Board. The Board approved foremen's unions in the Union Collieries case, then reversed itself in the Maryland Drydock case, and now the Foreman's Association hopes it can again be reversed.

Forty-eight-hour week which goes into effect in Southern textile mills this week is not expected to ease the manpower shortage which is steadily narrowing the available supply of textiles for civilians.

H. F.

Private Banks Seen Big Need For Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Formation of new private investment banks in each of the 20 Latin American nations is shaping up here as one of the concrete recommendations to emerge from the first conference of Commissions of Inter-American Development.

Edouardo Villasenor, director general of the Bank of Mexico, described the plan as he disclosed today the substance of nine resolutions already approved by the subcommittee on investment, which he heads. At his elbow during an informal press conference sat Nelson A. Rockefeller, U. S. Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Bank Venture Seen Coming

Mr. Rockefeller encouraged his Mexican colleague to speak on ideas for an investment bank that would be set up in New York by private capital. Its purpose would be to help the various national investment banks finance projects. This proposal does not properly fall within the scope of the conference, Senor Villasenor said. But Mr. Rockefeller thinks it is a promising venture.

Private initiative in the investment banking field is all the more urgent, Senor Villasenor explained, because the official Inter-American Bank does not always serve for non-Governmental enterprises. It was also brought out that the Inter-American Bank itself is marking time due to necessities for integrating its activities into those of the evolving project for a world bank.

Senor Villasenor told how private investors in Mexico have already pooled their resources to meet investment needs. He mentioned two prominent examples: a "Banco Nacional" formed to work closely with the financial house of Kuhn Loeb & Company. Another is working with Glore, Forgan & Company.

The proposed investment bank in Mexico would broaden this kind of activity. It would remain private.

Argentina and Brazil are reported to have started a similar line of development.

After ample discussion, the subcommittee approved a proposal that all of the American countries consider setting up such investment banks.

To Function Soon

Señor Villasenor said he anticipates that the new banks may be functioning in a few countries within three months. He did not expect more for some time.

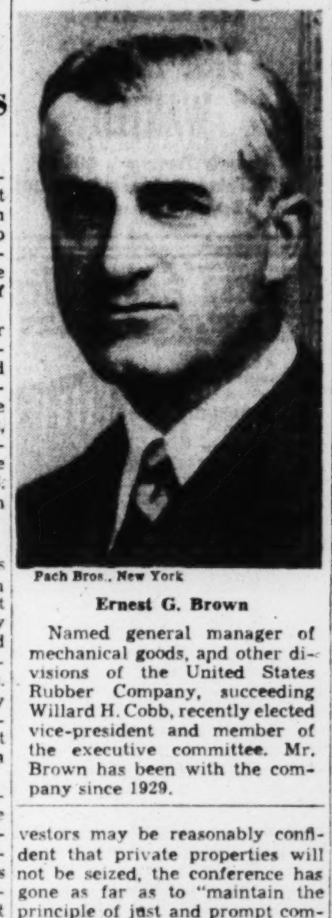
The aim is to have capital of the banks advanced by the home country's investors, and by outsiders, on as nearly an equal footing as possible. Several delegates stood out for a 51 per cent control by national investors. As this would imply that the South American countries have more than half of the capital they need, when they often are strongly in need of imported capital, there was no restriction placed on ownership of the proposed bank shares.

While most of the Southern countries are not yet in position to make investments abroad, the delegates here want to encourage wide participation in the new investment banks. Argentines, for instance, will be welcomed when they want to invest in the Mexican bank, and no limit will be set on the amount of shares they may buy. United States investors will naturally loom largest in the whole picture.

On the issue of how foreign investors may be reasonably confident that private properties will not be seized, the conference has gone as far as to "maintain the principle of just and prompt compensation for property taken from private owners." This wording may undergo further changes before its adoption in the final plenary session.

Little of tangible content has come out on measures proposed to curb inflation that now threatens the economies of many Latin American countries.

Rubber Manager



Pach Bros., New York

Ernest G. Brown

Named general manager of mechanical goods, and other divisions of the United States Rubber Company, succeeding Willard H. Cobb, recently elected vice-president and member of the executive committee. Mr. Brown has been with the company since 1929.

Charges PAW 'Deals' With Eastern Jobbers Balking Allocations

WASHINGTON (AP)—John D. Meyer, secretary of the Eastern Petroleum Importers Conference, told a congressional committee that the Petroleum Administration for War had made "deals on the side" with Eastern independent jobbers who complained of discrimination in allocation of oil products from distributors.

Mr. Meyer, asserting the "deals" involved efforts of PAW to give the complaining jobbers larger allocations at least for a brief period, said he could not give specific examples in an open hearing because of fear of what he termed PAW "reprisals" against independent jobbers whose names might be mentioned.

Chairman Boren (D) of Oklahoma, of the House Interstate subcommittee investigating petroleum conditions and black market gasoline, termed Mr. Meyer's statement "a serious one" and said the committee would hold executive sessions "to get at the facts."

Mr. Meyer and Rep. Rivers (D) of South Carolina, urged passage of legislation introduced by Mr. Rivers repealing a PAW directive governing transportation and distribution of petroleum and oil products to the East Coast.

Mr. Meyer recommended that the allocation system be done away with and that each supplier furnish to jobbers the amount of gasoline for which they have ration coupons.

He said the present system is causing a gasoline shortage in East Coast states because independent jobbers are being discriminated against in favor of major oil companies, which, he added, control and use most of the pipe lines.

Chile, Banks Agree On Loan Liquidation

SANTIAGO (AP)—The Chilean Government announced agreements had been reached with the National City Bank and Guaranty Trust Co. of New York under which loans made by those banks would be liquidated at approximately 18 per cent of the balances outstanding, $11,500,000 and $6,000,000 respectively.

None of the Chilean treasury bills representing the loans, made with the banks in the late 1920's and previously adjusted and partly paid, was held publicly.

Federal Guarantee of Private Reconversion Loans Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation to authorize federal reserve banks to guarantee upward of $500,000,000 in loans by private financial institutions to business for reconversion to civilian production has been introduced in the House and Senate.

Separate bills were proposed by Chairman Robert Wagner (D) of New York of the Senate Banking Committee and by Chairman Spence (D) of Kentucky of the House Banking Committee. They said the Government guarantee would stimulate private lending to business turning to peacetime operations.

Senator Wagner declared that numerous enterprises will be unable to resume peacetime operations without assistance, especially where firms have invested heavily in war plant facilities and equipment.

Besides the reconversion feature, Mr. Spence explained that contractors desiring to acquire Government-owned plants or equipment after the war could obtain credit under the proposal.

"Such guarantees would be available for any types of loans made by financing institutions to business and industry." Mr. Spence said in a statement. "Such loans could be made on a short term or long term basis and provide either working capital or facilities."

Present law limits Federal Reserve System loans to those providing working capital for established business with maturities limited to five years.

The two chairmen said a Treasury fund of $129,000,000 already established by Congress would be transferred under the legislation to the Federal Reserve System to be utilized to pay any losses on loans the system may guarantee.

They estimated the funds would permit "guarantees of loans in an aggregate amount outstanding at one time of at least one-half billion dollars."

Hecht Co. Stock Offered Publicly At $21.75 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Public offering by a group headed by Goldman, Sachs & Co. of 191,515 shares of outstanding common stock of The Hecht Company at $21.75 per share makes these securities available for the first time to broad public ownership.

The offering constitutes about 26 per cent of the total 740,376 shares now issued and outstanding, the remainder continuing largely in the hands of members of the Hecht family. Listing of the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange is contemplated.

The company operates eight retail stores, including branches in Washington, Baltimore, New York and Easton, Md.

Other members of the offering group include:

Blyth & Co., Inc.; Lehman Brothers; The First Boston Corporation; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; Alex. Brown & Sons; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Stein Bros. & Boyce; Baker, Watts & Co.; Johnston, Lemon & Co.; Mackubin, Legg & Company; A. G. Becker & Co. Incorporated; Hallgarten & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation; E. H. Rollins & Sons Incorporated; L. F. Rothschild & Co.; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath; Frank B. Cahn & Co.; Folger, Nolan & Co., Inc.; Kebbon, McCormick & Co.; Ferris, Exnicios & Co., Inc.; Goodwyn & Olds; Robert C. Jones & Co.; Mackall & Coe; Robinson, Rohrbaugh & Lukens; Arnold & S. Bleichroeder, Inc.; Newhard, Cook & Co.; Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood; I. M. Simon & Co.; Stix & Co.; Swiss American Corporation; and G. H. Walker & Co.

Restrictions Lifted On Rice Shipments

WASHINGTON (AP)—All restrictions on rice shipments to the various states and all set-aside requirements on rice for the armed services and Lend-Lease were lifted May 15 to be effective through July 31.

A War Food Administration announcement said that during this period the entire production would be available to civilians and for completion of shipments by the United States to Cuba.

Under the previous order, 45 per cent of production was set aside for sale to the government to supply American island territories as well as the armed services and Lend-Lease. Sufficient stocks now have been accumulated to fill these needs until the 1944 harvest, WFA said.

Lard Restrictions Removed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration announced that effective May 15 through June 30 all restrictions concerning lard in bread-making by commercial bakers have been removed. Lard, it was explained, now is in abundant supply.

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Union Savings Bank	June 10
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Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	June 15
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Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
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Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
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May 16, 1944.

Largest Staff Ever Assembled Ready to Give Invasion News

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, England, May 16 (AP)—The largest news reporting staff ever assembled to record a single page in world history is ready to cover the invasion of Europe.

Brig. Gen. T. J. Davis is the head of the public relations setup in Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces.

Correspondents from Russia, China, Fighting France, and all the other Allies are on hand, along with hand-picked American, British, and Canadian newspapermen assigned from Supreme Headquarters to battlefront stations. More than 300 are in the starting lineup, which ultimately will probably approach 400.

Of these about 169 are accredited to Supreme Headquarters in whose map-hung pressrooms, broad pictures of the operations will be made available. The rest will be afield—with the land, naval, and air forces, wherever the fighting occurs.

Program Outlined

Here Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communiques will be issued twice daily—at 11 a. m. (5 AEW) and 11:30 (5:30 PEW)—in an attempt to meet the news needs of papers and readers in two hemispheres. In addition "flashes" will be issued on special developments as the news warrants.

Reporters in the field have been assigned specifically to cover every fighting force—American, British, and Canadian—on the land, sea and in the air.

Of 55 correspondents with the United States ground forces 44 are American, six are British, two are from the Empire, one is Canadian and two others are from Allied countries.

With the British ground forces of 60 correspondents 46 are British, six American, four are from the Empire, two are Canadian and two are from Allied countries.

Virtually all are hardened up by months of experience in previous campaigns, extensive work afield in Britain or rigorous field-training courses directed by the Army.

They will be in action at least three months at a stretch. Others will be permitted to get up to the front for shorter periods in special tours.

Field reporters will go in with the troops—in battle dress and under full pack. They will be unarmed, marked only by the insignia of a war correspondent.

Quotas Worked Out

Only a fraction of the newsmen operating from Britain are among those accredited to SHAEF, because of the obvious operational limitations. Quotas were worked out with Army approval on the basis of getting news to the greatest number of people of all the United Nations. The largest numbers were assigned to the great international agencies, then the radiocasters, the large newspapers operating syndicates, and the individual newspapers.

Largely instrumental in representing requirements of the press for the vast setup was Robert E. Brunnelle, Chief of Bureau for the Associated Press in London and head of the War Committee of the Association of American Correspondents.

Military arrangements for the SHAEF have been handled by Brig. Gen. Davis with his key staff: British Air Commodore Lionel F. Heald; Public Relations officers, British Brig. W. A. S. Turner and U. S. Col. R. E. Dupuy; Lieut. Col. Thor Smith, former promotion manager for the San Francisco Call-Bulletin who is U. S. liaison officer; censorship, U. S. Lieut. Col. R. H. Merrick, and British Lieut. Col. George Warden.

Communications are under U. S. Col. V. B. Phillips. Maj. Burrows Matthews, on leave as editor of the Buffalo, N. Y., Courier-Express, is in charge of news bulletins.

Scottish Wives Welcome Cooking Talks From Van

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—A van which had traveled around Scotland in the dual capacity of a center for demonstrating cooking and gardening came to rest in the courtyard of St. Andrew's House, here, recently.

The van has furthered co-operation by working for the Departments of Food, Agriculture, and the Scottish Rural Institutes.

Miss Cynthia Harrison and Miss Ruth Gillies are in charge of the activities. They lecture, demonstrate, and advise on their respective subjects—gardening and cookery. This van is a prominent worker in the "Dig for Victory" campaign.

Institutes Arrange Visits

The centers to be visited are arranged by the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes. In summer the van takes up its stand at the central point of a village, such as the school playground, and the lecturers talk on gardening and cookery. Educational literature is given away and questions asked.

If weather is bad, the meeting must be in the local hall, and there the two girls show films on their subjects. A model allotment is constructed and the planning of crops and suitable diet for Scottish children are discussed.

Villages Welcome Experts

Isolated villages welcome the two experts and good results have been shown.

English housewives use more vegetables than their Scottish sisters, but that is explained by the larger number of gardens in England.

Ontario Weighs Housing Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, May 16—The new Ontario Department of Planning and Development will be headed by Dana Porter, Member for Toronto-St. George, and the senior official will be Dr. George B. Langford, Professor of Mining Geology at the University of Toronto, it has been announced by Premier George Drew.

Sponsored housing financed with Government backing through loan companies will be one of the Department's major concerns, Mr. Porter said. Projects for the postwar period, which soon will be intensively studied, include subsidized low-rental housing that will have the benefit of planning and supervision during construction by professional architects. Housing for those in the higher-income brackets will not be neglected.

Government ownership and control of housing projects will not be part of the program of the newly formed Department, Minister-Elect Porter declared in an address to the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects.

Mr. Porter thought Toronto could erect 1,000 low-rental houses, worth about $4,000 each, yearly. In any such scheme, he said, the largest amount of money should come from lending organizations staffed by people skilled and experienced in handling loans and mortgages. They should know the districts chosen for housing projects most likely to develop or to deteriorate. That would safeguard the taxpayer, and some amount of Government guarantee of projects would provide the incentive.

Franco Collapse Predicted

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—Don Juan, claimant to the Spanish throne, was understood yesterday to have predicted the collapse of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime with an Allied victory over Germany, and to have demanded General Franco's resignation and the restoration of the monarchy to forestall "terrorist extremism."

This renewal of the pretender's demand to take the throne his father left in 1931 was reported to have been made in a letter written Feb. 14 from Lauzanne, Switzerland, where the Prince has been living in exile.

Copies of the purported letter, addressed to Don Alfonso de Orleans, Don Juan's representative in Spain, have circulated widely in Spain and also have been received in London.

The letter said that "the fall of the present regime, which will be inevitable if the Allies triumph, will bring extremist terrorism," unless forestalled by the restoration of the monarchy.

The letter declared that after the passing of his father, King Alfonso XIII in 1941, Don Juan remained silent on his differences with the Franco regime because a declaration "might have served as a pretext for entry into Spain of foreign troops in the aid of a regime similar to that of their country, or the landing on Spanish shores of forces of other belligerents, thus creating internal disorder and making Spain a theater of operations."

After the collapse of Fascism in Italy and again in January of this year, Don Juan urged General Franco to step down, according to the letter, but the latter's reply "showed an absolute lack of understanding of the true needs of Spain."

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(Continued)

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COLORED MAID
Must be honest and reliable, age 40-50 years; clean, and cook; 7-room house; good home and good salary; prefer West Indies or Bermudian girl. Write Box G-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST to handle accounts receivable; use National Cash Register posting machine; desirable, permanent position. Call Miss Thomas, The Trew Motor Company, 2101 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. DEcatur 1910.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Mature woman, care small apt., 2 children; no heavy laundry; hours 9-5 daily; no Sunday work; $15 a week. Phone Asp. 9660 between 10-12 a. m. or Asp. 0762 between 7-9 p. m.

WANTED in small midwestern school, young woman B. S. degree, majored in foods and institutional management; Christian Scientist required. Box T-14, S. 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

HAIRDRESSER
FOR SELECT BACK BAY SHOP
Call CIR. 9830 for Interview

ASSISTANT, with housework, in home of two adults; plain cooking; Protestant; good salary. Queens, N. Y. C. Write Box X-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SPANISH-English Stenographer, permanent position; state experience, salary desired. Write Box G-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN for light cleaning Mon., Wed., Fri. mornings. Tel. Com. 8410 between 6:30-8:30 p. m. On the Fenway, Boston.

N. Y. C.—Responsible cleaning woman 2 afternoons a week, $5. MRS. HARTWELL, 601 West 115th Street. AC. 2-8108.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED, position in summer camp by 1944 naval prep. school graduate, who has a few months available before government service; nine years' experience with own sail and motorboats on North Shore of Massachusetts. W. S. DUNN, Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

PERSONABLE young woman, long varied office background, seeks entirely new field or new field combining office work; free to travel. Write Box S-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED, refined waitress, Protestant, desires position, adult family; willing, co-operative service; pleasant room important. Rose Cercopely, 30 Washington Ter., East Orange, N. J.

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SUMMER rental, furnished country home; lovely vicinity; enjoyable grounds; commute to N. Y. C. No. 23, The Birches, Roslyn Estates, L. I., N. Y. Phone Roslyn 958.

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N. Y. C., 303 E. 37th St. (Apt. 6-H)—Studio, kitchen, large foyer, dressing room, elevator; near church, reading room. MU. 4-5129.

N. Y. C., 357 West 55th St. (Apt. 6-K)—Summer months, modern 2-room apt., dinette, kitchen, bath. CO. 5-6715.

ROOMS TO LET

FLUSHING, N. Y., 43-04 149th St.—Attractive room for gentleman, private home, residential district; near bus and R. R. FL. 9-1762.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Bright single, studio type; running water, elevator; nr. church; business person. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C.—Upper West Side; single, double; private family; business people. Phone mornings-evenings. ED 4-4917.

HOMES WANTED

COMFORTABLE home, preferably with family of Christian Scientists; young business woman and boy 4 in school; prefer Stamford, Conn.; will consider other locations within commuting distance N. Y. C. Write Box P-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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EXPERIENCED Sales; Publicity; Advertising Counsel; offered on nominal fee basis. Small accounts by mail especially solicited. Inquiries invited. Write Box D-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

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WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016.

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DIAMOND RINGS
WIDMER, of 31 West Street, Boston

LOST AND FOUND

LOST evening May 11th vicinity of Perkins Institute, small Spitz-Spaniel male dog, tan and black "Laddy"—License Waltham 354. Call Waltham 5544 (Mass.). Reward.

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MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2831
New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up.
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W	M	■	E	P	E	S
H	A	L	■	O	■	T
E	N	O	U	G	H	
E	R	N	■	R	■	K
L	U	G	G	A	G	E
S	■	F	■	P	R	Y
	M	E	S	H	E	S
S	■	L	■	Y	E	T
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Hindmarch
"Nothing, thanks—I'm just browsing"

Today's Quotation

Cultivate simplicity, or rather, I should say, banish elaborateness; for simplicity springs spontaneous from the heart and carries into daylight its own buds of genuine, sweet, and clear flowers of expression.—CHARLES LAMB.

In Lighter Vein

Double Entry

Jock had been courting Maggie for many months without definitely committing himself. Blithely assuming that the girl was accepting the long period of probation with patience and fortitude, the tardy lover pulled out a well-thumbed notebook one day, consulted it briefly, and said, "Maggie, I hae been counting up your guid points, and I hae already got to ten. When I get a dozen I'm goin' tae ask ye the fatal question."

"Well," replied Maggie, "I wish ye luck, Jock. I hae also been keeping account, and I've been puttin' doon your bad points. I hae nineteen in my wee book already, and when it reaches the score I'm goin' tae accept the blacksmith!"

Final Showing

"Have you really shown me everything you have in the shop?"

"Not quite, Madam. We have an overdue account of yours on our books, if you would care to see it."—Prairie Optimist.

Daily Anecdote

Suggestion Accepted

As a youth, Daniel Webster seemed somewhat opposed to physical labor, but was quick at repartee.

One day, while cutting the weeds in his yard, the future statesman complained to his father that his scythe was not hung properly.

"Hang it to suit yourself, Dan," the older man replied.

The boy immediately hung it on a tree near by, saying, "There, father, it's hung to suit me now."

Brevities

There is a suggestion that medals should be awarded to further groups of war workers. By the end of the war a few of us will deserve a medal for not getting one.—Punch ©.

After six years of highly informative quiz programs, we now know the answers to everything except "Where are we?"—Detroit News.

Prized Letter

Burlingame, Calif.

A class of Seventh Grade boys and girls in the McKinley School recently completed thirty-one scrapbooks which were turned over to the Junior Red Cross for distribution. Last week the class received the following letter and the gratitude expressed by one serviceman is bearing rich fruitage. In reply, he is receiving a letter a day from children to whom letter writing is usually a chore. So far, not a child has missed his turn. There have been offers of candy and books from interested parents, and the children, spurred to added enthusiasm for their "home-front" activities, have almost completed another project in less than half the normal time.

United States Naval Hospital
Shoemaker, California

The McKinley Seventh Grade:

No doubt you will wonder as to why this sailor is writing you, so—there is an explanation due. Therefore, the best way to begin would be for me to say your address was found in a joke book the Red Cross passed out to us a day ago. As to the reason for writing you this letter I will try my best to explain.

You see, this sailor was once in the seventh grade at school, too! And when this sailor was there, he did the same thing as you folks are doing. But now that he is in the Navy, many years past that time, you could say the tables are turned. Instead of pasting joke books together and sending them to war veterans of the other war, I am a veteran (but not for long, I hope!), receiving books from a school class.

Well, as this sailor gave you a reason for writing, I will also tell you folks that this sailor enjoys reading those books! And I guess the other mates in this ward also enjoy them, as when I look around over half of them are reading them.

Perhaps you folks would like to know my other reason for writing this letter, which is no secret. I am just lying around here in this hospital and—well, I guess everybody knows that people like to write letters. And as I read the last joke book and noticed your address, this sailor didn't have anything to do to kill time, so—I began writing to you folks.

I am just a seaman who was in a little fracas down in the Southwest Pacific with those Japs. My home town is in Toledo, Ohio. And while I'm at it, what part of California is Burlingame in? Thank you!

P. S. As they say! What is a letter without a P. S.?

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Invisible Film Protects Military Radio Sets from Moisture?

Communications in Army operation, are of vital importance. And today much of the military communication is accomplished by means of one form or another of radio.

One problem facing radio engineers, of particular acuteness in moist, tropic battle areas, results from an accumulation of a thin film of moisture on the ceramic insulators used in the radio equipment. Such moisture films permit electrical currents to leak away, due to the impaired electrical resistance of the insulators.

In attempting to combat this problem, the insulators have been coated in the past with wax, but a new chemical treatment has been discovered that is more than eight times as effective.

Dr. Winton I. Patnode, General Electric research chemist, has discovered that exposing cloth, paper, and many other types of materials to vapors from a certain chemical compound will coat them with an invisible film which makes the treated material resistant to wetting.

This chemical "raincoat," amazingly, is so thin that it remains invisible even under the searching eye of a high-powered microscope—so thin, indeed, that its precise structure cannot be determined by chemical analysis.

But in spite of the fact that even Dr. Patnode cannot explain exactly what happens, the coating prevents water from spreading over the surface of a treated substance to form a continuous film.

If moisture does collect, it deposits in the form of a discontinuous sprinkling of drops. When applied to ceramic insulators in radio equipment these separate drops do not permit the leakage of current.

The chemical compound used for wet-proofing volatilizes at a temperature of less than 212 degrees. The film which is deposited, however, is not volatile but remains permanently. Tests indicate that the chemical "raincoat" is not affected by temperatures as high as 550 degrees, if applied for short periods, nor by ordinary cleaning fluids, such as naphtha, gasoline, or carbon tetrachloride. The coating also is quite resistant to exposure to sun and rain.

Many possible uses of this method of waterproofing materials are now being studied, and its use may become widespread after the war.

—W. P. Keasbey

In Case You Didn't Know

Zinc borate impregnated in cloth acts as a fire-retardant.

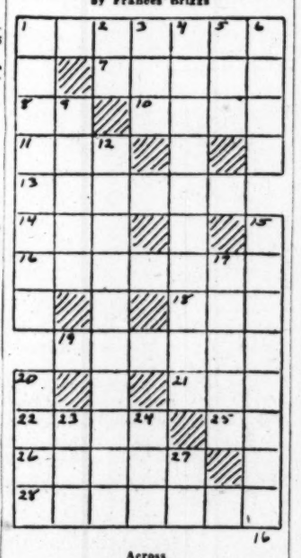
Vessels carrying 400-ton cranes, and building their own piers in obscure, dockless invasion ports, are among the war's wonders.

The problem of producing enough containers to take care of military and essential civilian needs is one of the most serious today.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Joe E. Buresch
"He won the little cups playing golf, and I gave him the big one for not playing."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Brizzs



Across

1—What might be served "à la Newburg"?
7—Small or odd job is what?
8—William (abbr.).
10—What was first name of Sargent, American poet and dramatist?
11—What is Henry, Prince of Wales, called in Shakespeare's "Henry IV"?
13—What "is good as a feast"?
14—Sea eagle.
16—In Great Britain, an American's "baggage" becomes what?
18—Who is the amiable busybody who is titular character in comedy by Poole?
19—What are the spaces in a sieve?
21—Still.
23—Chinese wax is what?
25—Negative reply.
26—What is the past tense of "arise"?
28—What is untanned cattle skin?

Down

1—Who were certain of Lilliputians encountered by Gulliver?
2—What Canadian province is highly mountainous (abbr.).
3—Pronoun.
4—What do you call the physical features, collectively, of a region?
5—Before.
6—A respite is an interval of what?
9—What is name of Paderewski's opera?
12—Who was "The Children's Poet"?
15—What is the uppermost and central stone of an arch?
17—What is color of shell of 1 Across before it is boiled.
20—What is a round timber for extending a sail?
23—Epoch.
24—Wood of what tree is esteemed for its strength, toughness, and elasticity?
27—East Indies (abbr.).

Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Taking the Lid Off South America

For some time the actual course of events in South America has been obscured by dictatorial censorships. The restrictions imposed on political reporting go far beyond justifiable wartime measures of national security.

Today in its news columns The Christian Science Monitor begins a frank, uncensored, constructive, friendly, but straight-shooting report of what goes on in South America, based on the findings brought back by our correspondent after six months digging into the situation there.

Many of these are startling, not only in the political field, but in the economic field. None of the most important findings could have been properly presented from South America. The blackout of news from such important cities as Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro is complete, except for smuggled items. Permitted reports must bear the stamp of increasingly fascist censors. In the absence of a free press, the whole grist becomes, essentially, official propaganda.

The State Department in Washington pursues a diplomacy of not offending dictators as long as they keep in step with the war effort. Without debating at this point the wisdom of such a policy, we are obliged to affirm that the free press cannot submit to governmental dictation without ceasing to be the free press. The only possible exception is compliance with legitimate rules of censorship for reasons of military security.

In South America a few courageous newspapers dare to raise their voices against an unmistakable effort to deepen the hold of fascist dictatorships in the name of a war against world fascism. Even so powerful a paper as La Prensa in Buenos Aires is under vicious attack. Can we who are free to speak remain silent? The diplomacy of not offending dictators overlooks one vital point. It is that the genuine liberals of South America are thereby not merely offended, but crushed, in their hopes for restoration of at least some democracy.

South America's future rightly belongs to those who respect human rights, not to those who—for a price—pay lip service to the United Nations. The focusing of free world opinion, correctly informed, on conditions on that continent should hasten the emergence of liberal and constructive influences.

The Road to Rome

All roads to Rome lead through Nazi fortified lines. That is how it looks from the Allied positions, but Allied troops seem to want to go to Rome anyway. The drives against the Germans are moving with a certainty born of experience, and with a confidence born of plenty of everything in plenty of time.

Sixty square miles of territory cleared of Nazis, the left flank of the Gustav line "shredded," or to use the official phrase opened in a "significant breach"—this is the accomplishment of four days' fighting. The Gustav Line, of course, is only the first chapter. Back of it stands the Adolf Hitler Line and between the two stand determined Nazis on high ground. The French report some demoralization where they are attacking and taking many prisoners, among them a good number of officers. But there is no sign yet—it is too early to expect it—that Nazi supplies are running low.

The quantities of material the enemy is putting into the fight suggests to some observers that the air attacks on rail lines may have been less effective than they were believed to be, or that the Nazis have other supply routes. The vigor of the resistance, however, may be due to orders to hold out against the Allies, orders which may have underestimated the investment the Allies are prepared to make.

It is reported that the Nazis have been told to defend the Adolf Hitler line at all costs. But the time has passed when the Nazis could match costs with those of the Allies. Since the objective of the drive is not so much to gain territory as to destroy the German forces, we may hear of many Nazi counterattacks. Sometimes these will indicate genuine ability to regain the initiative at certain points, but sometimes they will mean that the Allied commanders have succeeded in pulling the Germans out into the open just as the American Navy would like to lure the Japanese fleet into action.

It is a strategy which envisages heavy costs on both sides—the side best able to absorb them being the winner.

It Must Not Happen Again

The word seems to have been passed around among railroad men that still further reductions in Pullman service are to be expected. Especially slated to go, it is said, are the all-room cars on many overnight runs (up to 18 hours in running time). The Army's need for these cars, either in their present state or converted, is believed to be an inevitable corollary of invasion. Men sent back from the other side must be moved quickly to points at which they may recuperate.

We of the civilian public can get along—and should be glad to sit up all night, if necessary. So, if a drawing room to Chicago, a bedroom to Washington, a roomette to New York, a compartment to St. Louis is unavailable, travelers will understand.

But of one fact we must make sure: that this sort of thing is temporary. Not for our own sakes, of course, but for all those young men now in the service and especially for those young men's children, that *they* may never have to ride in these cars under the same circumstances as some of their fathers.

Minority Rule

A majority of the United States Senate is unwilling either to undergo the month-long filibuster threatened against the anti-poll-tax bill or to apply the cloture rule which would prevent a filibuster. It has shelved this highly controversial bill, passed by the House last year, and Americans will not know either what their Senators think about the poll tax or how they would vote.

This is not an example of democratic government of which we can be proud. But it needs understanding more than denouncing. Good men voted against limiting debate. Some of them did so for the doubtful reason that they would not want the rule invoked against themselves if they considered it necessary to talk a bill to death.

The American Constitution sets up certain checks on majority rule. Some of them are considered wise safeguards against hasty or excited action. But the filibuster is not a constitutional provision but a growth of senatorial privilege, and more willingness to let the majority make mistakes (if they be mistakes) and to correct them would be sounder democracy.

Clearly the poll tax as it is too often used in eight Southern States is itself an instrument of minority rule. In 1942 in those States only 3 per cent of the people voted. This is due partly to the one-party system, but the poll tax has a large role in the actual denial of democratic representation, since it accumulates and is often a real deterrent to Negroes and poor whites—unless some politician pays it for them.

Even those who believe that having the Negroes and poor whites vote is not an unmixed blessing must admit that minority rule can be abused. Some of those who have supported the system have recently been wondering if it cannot be used against them. It is reported that a reason for Martin Dies's decision not to seek re-election to Congress is that the C. I. O. has persuaded 30,000 voters in his district to pay their poll taxes. The smaller the vote the more effect such opposition has.

Such considerations may lead the poll-tax States themselves to abandon this aid to minority rule.

That would be much better than for Congress to try to abolish State laws by Federal action. Reform is needed. But it will be most effective if it comes from the States themselves. Likewise in the matter of that other aid to minority rule—the filibuster. Our chief hope for reform lies in the Senate itself. Even so, an active public opinion can and should help along both changes.

Manning the Home Front

If America's 1943 experiences are a criterion, the Nation's already all-out victory effort will shortly be given mighty impetus as the closing of the public schools releases a huge army of teen-age boys and girls to ease the mounting manpower shortage. When short-handed shopkeepers somewhat dubiously permitted high-school students to take the place of clerks called to the colors, they found alertness and willingness often compensated for immaturity and inexperience, so that many of them were retained on an after-school-hours basis when lessons were resumed.

The approaching vacation will see thousands of these miniature "minute-men" plugging gaps in the front lines on the beachheads of business, taking the places of millions of men who are now in uniform. Although far from the fighting fronts, they will once more play a vital role in winning the war.

He May Get the Italian Boot After All

"Our Ultimate and Universal Support"

(From a Roslindale, Mass., Captain of Artillery)

Once again I am back safe and sound after our latest fracas with the Japanese down in the Marshall Islands. One or two interesting things happened during the battle which would interest you, I am sure. (1) The infantry and engineers had just demolished an enemy blockhouse and rushed in for come what may, and the only living thing they found in it was a little monkey with a collar around its neck, very much alive and chattering at a great rate. When our boys dashed in, the monkey clung to the nearest one with open arms and is now quite an acclimated pet. (2) Out of the ruins of a completely crushed and demolished building in the midst of the noise and chaos of battle, calmly strutted a rooster, a duck, and three ducklings, all chirping away and showing the greatest disregard for their surroundings.

The night before the attack I was very nervous inside and could not eat or sleep, so I lay awake on my bunk. All sorts of images arose in my imagination and these I steadfastly defeated by constant affirmation of the few truths I knew, recognizing good for good and error for error. It all helped and along towards morning when I was thinking in terms of supporting fires and the like, the thought came to me that our ultimate and universal support was in God. This thought quieted me and when I went over the side to the attack I was calm and cool, felt no nervousness or fear and in fact almost felt as if I were enjoying myself. I can't help but feel, however, that every soldier going into combat has his own Gethsemane. . . .

Income taxes? Ho-hum. That and the soldiers' ballot take up just about the same amount of our time. I would, however, be willing to swap bullets for blanks and ballots. It is rather interesting to watch Congress these days. Can it be that the days of "divide and rule" are about on their last legs?

TOM

(From a Harrisburg, Pa., Lieutenant, a navigator with the Eighth Air Force)

Not so long ago, we were flying deep in enemy territory at high altitude when the flak got us. One burst came through the nose and smashed the bombsight—which kept it from hitting me. The next burst came through the nose right beside me, tearing away the oxygen lines and interphone system. This last piece which we retrieved, was as big as your fist and would have killed me in a rather messy way if it had hit me. It just so happens that at that minute I was resting my elbow on my desk and the flak passed between my arm and my body, tearing to shreds everything in its path—one inch either way and I wouldn't be sitting here writing tonight.

Another piece of flak hit our bombardier right where his parachute harness crosses, thus providing enough backing to deflect it before it hit his body. And still another piece tore a shoe in half that one of the gunners had strapped to his harness.

We were forced to drop our bombs through the bomb-bay doors, thus tearing the doors off and leaving them flapping in the breeze. We had to drop down out of formation low enough so we could breathe without oxygen, and head for home, alone, and without any friendly fighters for escort. I had to climb up on the flight deck and "talk" Minnick (the pilot) home, taking him around all the flak batteries.

Somehow we got back through those hundreds of miles of enemy territory without getting in range of a single battery, and with our ship shot up like a sieve—wings, nose section, fuselage, waist, one gas tank, and one aileron just riddled with holes.

If you knew what an infinitesimal percentage of safe returns through something like that is, you'd realize what a feat it was and why I say I know there's Someone up there looking after me.

I thought I'd forgotten how to pray, but in just about ten seconds I remembered the Twenty-third Psalm and the Ninety-first Psalm and it didn't take me long to do the most earnest praying I've ever done, I'll tell you that. Incidentally, I'd like to have a King James version of the Bible—not a pocket edition, but a regular size.

HAROLD

(From a Girl Pilot at Avenger Field, Texas)

You were asking if I could tell of the thrill of flying these ships, Aunt May. Unfortunately, I know of no way I can tell of that thrill. It is something each of us has experienced and felt, talked about, etc., but few of us have found a way to put it in words.

You look down on this old earth and see how perfectly it is laid out and colored; then look into the sky around you, especially in the early morning sunrise or the late sunset, and see the sun's beautiful rays shining through hills of beautiful billowy clouds. Or climb above those clouds where over you is the most glorious deep blue sky, without a spot in it anywhere, and below you can see nothing but soft, fluffy, white billows that are so perfect you would like to get out and roll on them. Then dive through letting the cold clean air beat on your face, and pull out underneath and breathe in the rich sweet odors rising from the earth. I guess that is what the thrill really adds up to more than anything, also, but as I said before, my vocabulary is far too limited.

AVA

Mirror of World Opinion

The One Thing Needful

In a world so ingeniously organized that every last man, woman, and child would be properly housed, clothed and fed, the problem still would be, What to do with life? . . .

For example, social workers have come to see that what the poor need more desperately than even material aid is a new grip on life, a new attitude toward the world. Something spiritual.

Physicians have long recognized that many of the deep-seated maladies of mankind are actually diseases of the ego rather than of the body. . . .

Ministers of religion constantly remind their people that to be transformed in estate means first a transformation of mind and heart and motive. . . .

The difference betwen a sick and a sound civilization is more often measured by the absence of these spiritual factors than it is by the absence of material factors. . . .

It is for lack of vision that a people perishes, not for lack of material resources. —*Evansville* (Ind.) *Courier.*

"That Need Is Now"

The statistics of organized religion show in the churches the best times are the worst times. It is further proved by the great increase of serious reading when the going gets difficult.

Cynics will say that this is the old story of the hurt child seeking its mother for comfort and the diversion of a fairy tale. Religion is an escape, they say.

Some of the current interest in religion is that, of course. But there is a deeper reason. The religious impulse is so interwoven in human nature that it can wait through decades of doubt and submit to reams of ridicule, to appear suddenly when the need for it arises.

That need is now. —*Bridgeport* (Conn.) *Telegram.*

The Fruit of Evasion

Real international collaboration following the present war will mean that postwar problems will be solved instead of being evaded. Evasion of an international problem means that seed is being sown which will come to fruition in another war. Unless the nations of the world are sincere in their determination to keep the peace, any kind of peace will not be kept long. —*Wichita* (Kan.) *Beacon.*

Invasion's Diplomatic Traps

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The American Government is readying itself to defeat what it considers the greatest diplomatic danger of the invasion of Europe.

That danger is the visible prospect of a deceptive peace offer.

There is no doubt in Washington that Berlin will make some kind of seductive overtures when it becomes evident that the Soviet - American - British forces are irresistible but before they have carried the land offensive onto German soil.

It is the view of both American civil and military leaders that the Nazis no longer really expect to turn back the Allied two-front invasion and that their present hope is no longer to win a victory but to avert a full defeat.

It is to avert a full defeat that Nazi "peace" offers will be tried out. Reports already in the hands of American diplomatic authorities indicate that such offers are beginning to sprout in various places and that a real negotiated peace offensive can be anticipated at what seems to be the most propitious moment. Such a moment would, of course, be when the invasion was experiencing its hardest going, and it seems obvious that Hitler hopes to stall the inevitable sufficiently to turn a military defeat into a diplomatic stalemate and thus to create such conditions of peace as would give Germany time to catch its breath and get ready to try again when some future Hitler has succeeded another Weimar republic.

It seems plain to officials in Washington that the Germans are counting on war-weariness among the democracies, upon political dissension among the principal United Nations, and upon an articulate though minority demand for a negotiated peace if there are serious setbacks once the invasion begins. However wrong the Germans may be in judging the state of the Allied mind—as they were wrong in judging the British in 1940—they are counting on these forces to prepare the soil for the negotiated "peace garden" they hope to plant.

Evidence of this attitude is to be found in recent Berlin broadcasts. The German Transocean News Agency reported last week that Berlin is convinced that latent opposition to the war in Britain and America will rise to a high pitch "when the invasion results in that great fiasco that German counter-measures will cause." The important clue in this broadcast is not that Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels is confident that the invasion will be a "fiasco"—which he isn't—but that the harshness of the fighting will cut into the armor of the democracies and open a willingness to accept something less than unconditional surrender in order to get it over.

The best protection against these deceptive peace offers is the awareness that they are coming and an understanding of their nature. While it cannot be said that there are absolutely no appeasement-minded officials in the upper ranks of the American Government, their numbers are few and their influence not great. The Casablanca declaration for "unconditional surrender" stands as the unqualified objective of Britain and the United States and they, together with Russia and the other United Nations, are pledged not to enter any separate peace.

There are many forces operating to insure the Allies against yielding to the temptation of a soft peace. Experience is the largest of these forces and the experience after the last war was that the militarist group in Germany, their power and prestige untouched by the peace terms, simply bided their time and prepared for World War II. Another powerful force will be the Soviet Union whose people and land and factories and resources have been ravished by the Nazi invader. Russian insistence upon a peace which will prevent the German war machine from rising again will be a valuable balance to the Anglo-American tendency to forgive and forget unwisely.

It will be seen that the invasion will have its diplomatic as well as its military trials and perhaps the severest of all will be the tempting offers of a meaningless peace.

It was in anticipation of such German offers that Secretary Hull reaffirmed the unconditional-surrender policy last week, and it is noteworthy that in the three-power ultimatum to the Axis satellite nations there were no hints whatsoever that their withdrawal from the war would bring a featherbed peace.

The Germans made this war and the American Government does not intend that they shall make the peace—or trick the Allies into a fake peace.

The Postwar Challenge to Newspapers

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

From an address delivered before the New England members of the Associated Press, May 13, 1944

The postwar challenge to newspapers isn't very much different from the postwar challenge to everybody and everything else. We are moving into a period when problems even more stupendous and menacing than our present task of winning the war will confront us. We will have the twin problems of world adjustment so that recurrent wars will not strike each generation with every war vastly more fearful than the last, and of adjustment within our own country—which means adequate employment. The future of newspapers—however traditional and established it may seem to us as we do our part to get out the paper day by day—cannot be separated from the future of political and economic civilization in the United States and in the world.

We must make clear to our readers that these two basic problems face them. I am not preaching internationalism or socialism. I do not agree with either concept, as customarily understood. I am only posing the basic problem of survival which now faces us all—or will face us after we have finished the prior problem of winning the shooting part of the war. I do not suggest to you that one particular solution of the problem of world order should be adopted, or propose one particular way of achieving adequate employment in the United States. I merely say that we must impress on readers the fact that these problems must be solved, and we must provide them with the factual ingredients for making up their own minds on a solution.

We had a good deal of this challenge in the years from 1918 to 1939. And many newspapers knew it. Newspapers in those 20 years were a considerable distance ahead of many other presumed leaders of public opinion. But our awareness was not consistent, strong, or effective enough to prevent the fearful tragedy that has fallen upon civilization.

Now isn't it possible that all this challenge, this competition, this gloom that I have been discussing will add up into a historic combination of circumstances leading us to a tremendous advance? That may indeed well be the case. Perhaps newspapers will go ahead in the postwar years as they have not advanced before. There is one practical reason why that may be true. How much the newspaper business comes back to manpower! We could dig out more facts if we had more able reporters. We could write penetrating and non-standardized editorials if we had more able editorial writers.

To do this better job, two things are required: determination and manpower. I think we can hope for both, can count on both. The only threat to determination is that newspaper owners, fearful of their constantly increasing financial investment, might become increasingly cautious and timorous. But I see no real tendency in that direction. Some of the wealthiest publishers are the boldest and most courageous. And with the return of our war-manpower, we can count on a personnel experienced as we have never had it before. The task of making Lieutenant Colonels in the Air Corps back into copy boys won't be easy, but there will be plenty of real and exciting opportunity to reshape our staffs.

We should also do our best to retain the finest talent within our business. I don't believe there is another profession in the world which suffers the constant drain that affects the newspapers. One magazine publisher told me the other day that he stood ready to hire good newspapermen and would pay them salaries just twice what they got on dailies. Radio also takes our good men. Press agentry, both governmental and private, causes the greatest drain of all.

This all means that the newspaper business has become far more difficult, searching, demanding. We must dig harder and explain better. We must understand the meaning of our precious guarantees, our responsibility to the people, and must fight to protect them. We have been fearfully lazy. Think of our colleagues in Poland or France. We, too, must work and fight for freedom here.

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